## Routes to tour in Germany

## The German Wine Route



woods, for instance, where 2,000 years ago Roman legionaries were already growing wine. Each vine yields up to three litres of various kinds of wine, such as Rlesling, Sylvaner, Müller-Thurgau, Scheurebe or Gewürztraminer, Grapes are gathered in the autumn but the season never ends. Palatinate people are always ready to throw a party, and wine always holds pride of place, generating Gemütllchkelt and good cheer. As at the annual Bad Dürkheim Wurstmarkt, or sausage market, the Deidesheim goat auction and the election of the German Wine Queen In Neustadt. Stav the night in wine-growing villages, taste the wines and become a connoisseur.

German roads will get you there - to the Palatinate

VIsit Germany and let the Wine Route be your guide.



- Grabes on the vine
- 2 Dorrenbach 3 St Martin
- 4 Deideshelm
- 5 Wachenhelm

FUR TOURISMUS EV. Baathovanstrassa 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M

# The German Tribune

an faurth year - No. 1166 - By alr

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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## Bonn President shows the flag in Middle East

### ordwest Zeitung

Wizsäcker's trip to the Middle is only his second official, visit dsince he tonk up office last an-

agoing to both Jordan and Egypt. in the year, he is scheduled to go

traince the Federal Republic was governments in Bonn have king every effort to strike n balh.their relations with Israel and

shaping of Bonn's special relth Israel has been one of the ifficult tasks during this period. blance, Bonn's policies in the relave been successful and this trip m Weizsücker is an expression of

### N THIS ISSUE

BLESIAN CONTROVERSY Page w slogan, nawspagar reviva old lasue

ner Auachwitz priaonar Why plaa for bombing Was Ignored WORKFORCE

Age of the Computer Great Unknown

his part in

has visited the Federal Republic of my several times. relations het ween Bonn and Cui-

also developing sutisfactorily. bard von Weizsäcker is nut trato the Middle East as a mediator ficial negotiator.

Male visits to Jurdan and Egypt finarily intended as a soundingof the chances the Eurupean ecjes united in the EC might breaking the deadlock in the for peace in this troubled region. Arab governments make no bout the fact that they would

Mediterranean than the nuclenr super-

The Mediterronean states France, ltaly and Greece are thinking along

Bonn, however, which is not keen on overtly high-profile foreign policies, cannol go this far.

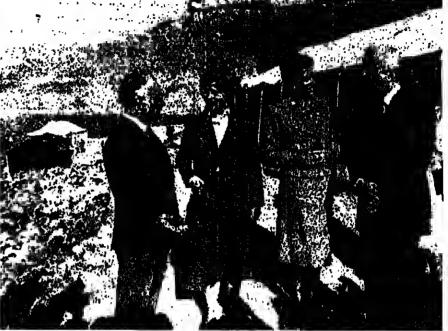
Of course, the discussions between Herr von Weizsäcker and King Hussein or President Husui Mubarak will centre on issues where mutual interests are involved; disurmament, development policies and the economic ties between the European Community and Arab countries.

As a representative of a country which in its nwn interests untiringly demands a people's right to self-determination Herr von Weizsäcker realises that he will not be able to hy-pass the

This is not his intention. Right at the start of his journey, Richard von Weizsäcker said: "All countries have the right of self-determination. At the same time, however, all countries have the right to live within secure borders. Israel enunot he made un exception."

The new president of the Federal Republic is reputed to be an expert in proaching and discussing tricky problems with great diplomatic skill ... This obility will be of great advantage

to him during his Middle Eost mission. Franz Fegeler



Dead See meeting; from left. King Hueseln, of Jorden, Freu Marienne von

### New pattern of terror emerges as industrialist is shot dead

Left-wing terrorist activity in Europe is being stepped up. The assassination of Erust Zimmermann, 55, the head of West Germony's biggest military engine manufacturor, shot outside his house in Munich, follows the killing of Rene Audran, n French generol, in a Paris suburb. The West German Red Army Faction claimed Zimmermann's dooth and both the RAF and the French Direct Action have jointly elaimed Audran's killing. The two groups had previously announced joint plans to hit Nato torgets in

Western Europe. Another hint that terrorism of the left is organising itself neross bordors was an attock egainst e Weat German air basa in which 6 womon was injured. A Portuguese group called FP-25 clouned to have placed the bombs. Mr Zimmermann'a firm, Motnren und Turbinen Union GmbH, makes engines for Nato's combat alreraft, the Tornado, ond the West Gorman battle tank, the Leopard II. General Audran was killed, and the terrorists, because his role was at the heart of Natn'a function.

The murder of West German industrialist Erhst Zimmermann by two Red Army Faction (RAF) killers has destroyed hopes that internotional terrorism was on

Now bodyguard protection has been strengthened and precautionary measures stepped up to protect hundreds of politicians, members of the military and industrialists as well as their families.

The background to this new wave of terror is gradualty becoming clear, the

gar strike; man kitled planting bomb.

"Western European guerilla" has reformed. The terrorist strategic plans discovered in Germany and elsewhere already pointed towards some kind of underground resurgence.

Terrorists from the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Northern Ireland have joined

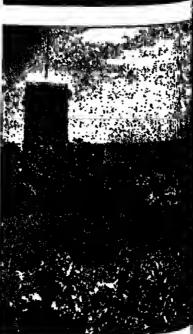
Anti-terrorist experts fear that the united strength of terrorist organisations could dangerously increase their striking power.

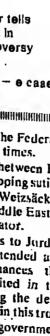
Although the West German terrorist or-Continued on page 2











### Peres welcomes Brandt

larael'e Prime Minister, Shimon Peres (right) welcomes the cheirman of the APD, Willy Brendt, to Tel Aviv. Grendt also met the Foreign Minister, Yitzhek have the Europeans help resolve Shamir, end representatives of the Arab occupied territories.

The cuphorla is understandable. Up until a few years ago most ef Latin America was under military rule; now, mest of the directors have inglonously bowed cut.

Leaving aside the countries of the Caribbean, the two "dinosaurs", General Alfredo Stroessner of Paraguay and General Augosto Pinechet of Chile, are the only military rulers still clinging to power.

However, it is too early for prophecies of an unstoppable process of democratisa-

A better word for wbat is happening in the southern part of the westen hemisphere is "civilianisation".

The preconditions for a sustained deme-

cratic development have yet to be created. For it was economic incompetence rather than the terrible vielations of human rights which carried the indignation of the masses too for and ferced the military commanders to declare their political bankrupty.

The military arc not about to espitulate. This is reflected in the fact that the election in Uruguay and the "deaignation" of the new president in Brasdia by a carefully picked electoral college (in an effort to preveot any direct election which might have brought a more radical candidate to power) bad the character of formalities bearing the unmiatakable mark of the military.

Hew can the rule of law be re-established if, both io Uruguay and Brazil, the supposed advocates thereof have no qualms in accepting a hand-over of power from the perpetrators of abominable crimes against it?

What is more, the terms of the takeover have been elearly laid down; those guilty dominant pesition of the military guaran-

This is an inexcusable act.

The only man to realise that such a transition to "business as usual" encumbers the setting up of constitutional order right from the start is Argentina's president, Raul Alfonsin.

Continued from page 1

ganisation RAF is much wesker than it was in 1977, criminol investigation authorities in Western European capitals regard the formation of International bombattack, killer and kidnapping gangs as a serious risk.

The previous generation of RAF terrorists collaborated closely with supporters in the Middle East, Palestinians and the radical stotes in that region.

Today's RAF, on the other hand, is embedded in a "united Europe of terror". . .

The new terrorist group has seized millions of marks during various armed holdupa and has an arsenal of weapons which allows it to carry out individual terroriat

The West German Ministry of the Interior believes that in view of the stepped-up protection of top politicans, officials and industriallats terrorist attacks are more likely to be levelled against a list of second-rank VIPs

se of the vast number of potential murder victima at this level full protection cannot of course be guaranteed.

Ernst Zimmermann was on this list.

The RAF and the French left-wing terrorist organisation, Direct Action, have established elose linka and have aynchronised their attacks.

These two groups are regarded as the backbone of Euro-terrorist attacks.

Hans Wuellenweber (Kieler Nachrichien, 4 February 1985) **■ WORLD AFFAIRS** 

## South America's democratic trend continues in Brazil

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

## NURNBERGER

He teok the appropriate steps: he erdered an investigation into the excess of the security apparatus, demanded that the shecking details of the bestiality of the torturers be made known to the public and, despite strong opposition, tracked down those respensible.

Unfortunately, this remains s unique example of a genuine desire for a real fresh

The epoch of repression cannot be shrigged off like a bad dream.

Anyone whe tries to de so is shying away from the real roots of the evil, almost supporting the fascist "doctrine of national

As in Peru, for example, where the ruling liberal pelitician, Beaunde Terry, hss long since lost centrel ever the situation, unable to prevent his troeps from causing havee at will throughout the land.

As a result thousands of innocent people have disappeared and a situation has arisen in which the government has no control over the action of the country's

In Bolivia the socialist Siles Zuazo is lesing ground fast in his struggle against

This ia the 25th time that Pope John Paul JI has set off for distont parts.

In his aixth viait to Latin America he

The Pope justifies his frequent papal

visits by stressing how important it is

that Catholies throughout the world feel

Newspoper reports on his visits con-

centrate on the enthusiastic welcome he

is given by the msssea and tha incredible

ataying power of the protagonist him-

The messages snnounced by the Pope

have almost become side-issues, albeit

assured of a world-wide echo: the fight

for peace on earth, for agreement be-

tween the superpowera, agslnst the op-

pression of mankind in East and West,

A major question, of course, is how

During bls visit to Venezuela the

Pope spoke of the fact that despite the

country's enormous riches large sec-

tions of the population live in poverty,

However, just as the poor be was ad-

dreasing, many of whom live in hovels

on the edge of the Caraeaa, began to feel .

"embraced by one Church" the Pope

society yes, politicisation of the Chris-

tisn doctrine no; moral rebellion yes,

South America's liberation theolo-

gians have out managed to coovince

Rome that the Church only stands a

The pontifex announced his favourite

message during a family mass held for

over a million believers oo the plateau

of Mantalban.

chance if it unamblguotisly takes up the

the vialon of "liberation on earth" no.

made it clear what he meant: criticism of

theae objectives can be achieved.

many in squalor.

cause of the poor.

will agaio be doing some ecclesiastical

canvasaing at brentlitaking speed.

embraced by one Church.

left-wing dogmatists, right-wing reactionanes and coup-hungry celoncis.

In Colembia there ore areas which Nebel prize winner, Garcia Mnrquez, calls "our Salvador", where big landowners, aoldiers and death squadrons still practice the law of the jungle.

The impressive efforts in distant Bogotá by the conservative politician, Belisario Betsneur, to reconcile his country's political forces have no influence en this situa-

Democracy in South America? This is not a question which can be answered by the power and propertied elites in the metropelises anyway.

Parlamentarianism, separation of powers, capitalism, communism - to the families of the dying children in the drought regions of North esst Brazil, to the starving in the slums or to the farming labourers and tenant farmers these must seem like expressions from some alien planet.

Influential circles inside the Latin American Church have realised that radical social changes are needed to bring about

Many will feel that the formation of hundreds of thousands of "grassroots communities" pursuing the long-term gool of a "comprehensive liberation of man" is an act of illusory idealism.

However, this movement is increasing the awarenesa of oppresslen, stimulating self-help and "bettom-up" solidarity.

Perhaps this will some how seeds HOME AFFAIRS active reshaping of society than k. cial "restructuring programmes".

In many respects an association Reformation comes to mind; at le Vatican appears to have thought possiblity.

Plenty of parallels could be dra tween the improvenshed confin

Latin America today and the took which led to the outhreak of the hard Greens' fereign policy was, BanWars in Germany five hundred years and MP Josephan Fischer evaded the larger President Tancredo Nerra whether the forsuch a question.

Beech from his predecesson to be fourth party in the Bundestag eertainly not be thinking in term of the sory on environmental ecrtainly not be thinking in the plenty to soy on environmental longer-term objectives. exection; on foreigners living in this

Since 1964 Brazil's external distinction, on the control of the second from \$3.1 billien to the striks long way owny from forming einienl figure of \$100 billion.

Weign policy platferm. This, together with the 223 per here has been no statement on forinflation rate and the growing the policy. Ne espeusal of interna-interest rates, has pseusysed the standard man rights. No involvement in try's economy. It has become all too obvious trail to policies or the exten-

large-scale industrial growth (and going for sn alternative foreign polon credit to boot) has nothing to do

a broadly-based development pool to Schily, former Greens parlia-favour of the mnjority of the populations party spekesman and now a During the past 20 years, more sing figure in the Flick investigation political opposition was mendamilled, gave a hint of some sort crushed in order to save the eximinate told a group of Israelis that garchical system. encent visit to the Middle East by a The middle classes, which indicate delegation was undertaken backed this development, are not too many pre-conceived ideas

impoverished. perhaps without enough sensitivity Two-thirds of the pepulation during complicated historical backworld's eight largest industrial resuffer from malnutritien.

bleed the Greens take part in all The demands made before the stessag debates on foreign affairs. ensted years of military rule an interest the positions on the future of relevant new na they were in 1964 European Community, over rural

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 28 Janua) Rutta or Afghanistun. But a comadenominator in these positions is

to justify expectations. Without a thun the King of all priests, the stage

It is unlikely that the spirit of the Free Democrats' lesdership ies will re-cmerge.

This Pope has managed to be for survival and are in direct erythink that has tried to push in applition with the Greens for third forward during the eighties to a state in the political porty table.

Still.

Horsi Schieffing the politics before anyone was really the them.

## The German Tribuit | Housemann exhorts the Liberals

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vironmental protection conference. This was done by Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermunu ef all people. Christian S. Lice dopment in Africa, on Central

Petra Kelly has stood god-parent to peace movements in Australia and New Zeuland, and hus often attructed

Greens still a party in search

Suddenische Zeitung

not in evidence. When Schily travels to

Moseow he conducts himself like sn

experienced diplomat. When Petra

Kelly appears on the Red Square she is

successful in getting media attention

when pictures appear of n "spontane-

ous" demonstration with pesters being

Those in the parliamentary party

But how would it be operated? With

whom would the Greens talk? Peoce

inovements and ecolegy greups all

over the world — os well as representa-

tives of sovereign states, ufficials, poli-

ticians? And how do the Greens feel

not the first to call an international en-

The Greens are galled that they were

who have given any thought to it say

that their policy would have te be "for

Greens' foreign policies in public.

unrolled, for example.

diulogue and pacifism".

about secret diplnmacy?

of a foreign policy more attention in the media in the United States than many visiting ministers

frem Bonn Satisfaction with this is mixed for many people with slight irritation that all this depends on persenalities.

Travels abread are neither prepared by the parliamentary party nor werked out systematically.

Heinz Suhr, preas spekesman since the Greens entered the Bundestag, has more than once tried to get this theme neluded in the agenda.

But there were always more urgent It would be interesting to hear Otto preblems to be selved. He summed up Schily and Petra Kelly discussing the foreign pelicy views of the parliamentary party by snying that foreign visits were "just visiting and nething much came out of the visit".

> has become a rite at party conferences. But international affairs has never been a theme fer discussion. Fixing voters attentien en local af-

Testifying te international solidsrity

fairs and the inclination to solve all preblems by "de-centralisation" is Innical te foreign policy censiderations.

Otto Schily talks as s professional aheut East-West relstienships which crentes the suspicion that he has made the necessary adjustments te his attitudes or has already become a prefessional pelitician.

Centinuity is vital te foreign affairs, a precept that is hard fer the Greens to take. It is difficult enough to maintain

personal centinuity which meetings at all levels have had to struggle with. Attitudes towards fereign affairs will, presumably, rotate with the rotation of Bundestag memhers.

Plans for an alternative foreign poliey in the psrliamentary party are being werked out by an international "greens netwerk" tegether with all disarmament and ceology groups.

Rather than involuntarily follow in the footsteps of the Friedrich Ebert or the Konrad Adenauer feundations. they will bear most of the financial burden themselves, since the Greens in West Germany are rich.

Tep of the list of foreign policy interests is the catablishment of a Greens contact bureau in Washington, for, oa Heinz Stuhr has remarked, policies made in the USA have considerable influeace in many areas on the Federal Republic.

Uncertainty ever foreign polley connections are reflected in defence policy. The fourth party in the Bundesting demands unilateral disarmament and a new international economic order, all at once, even when only an attitude Is called for to the renewal of arma contrel negotiatiens in Geneva.

When the parliamentary party discusses the mistakes made in the trip to the Middle Esst, it will not come round to the view that despite considerable individual effort, foreign pulicy is a Greens' blind spot.

But a party that dees not have n clearly defined foreign policy, particularly a defence policy, is not in a positien to join a coalition er govern at fed-

Udo Bergdoll

(Süddenische Zellung, Munich, 30 January 1985)

nut political areas. He pointed out that their demands for unilateral disarmument and withdrawal from Nato were "dangerous crepts".

In many instances they did not offer protection to minorities but called far the domination of the minority point of

In the final analysis that would lead to the dictatorship of the minority.

The Greens were far more involved in "embittered pewer struggles" than the so-called established parties, particularly the way the ecological aocialists stand sgoinst the radical ecologiata.

It seemed as if the third party, the ccologists with liberal viewa, had per-

ft was no aurprize that the original Greens such as Wolf-Dieter Hasenclever of Baden-Württemberg, the former CDU Bundstag member Herbert Gruhl or former General Gert Bastiao, had turned their backs on the party or been forced to retreat from it.

According to Haussmann many peace movement groups and people concerned with ecology had noticed that they would be misused by Green Bundestag members "to overcome the

The study provided evidence of their "troubled relationship" with parliamentary democracy. The paper pointed out that the Greens had not distanced themselves from the consequences of violence on a means of political arguemeot.

DIE WELT

Despite the fact that they claimed to be against violence they broke the law wilfully and prevoked vielence.

They were not a dependable pelltical facter in the fermulation of democratic political objectivea beenuse they dodged decisions, using "the grassroots" aa an excuse.

They did net even remain true to heir principle of rotatiog members sitting in the Bundestag. Promises had

First of all Otto Schily had remained Bundeatag member, because "it sulta beir political calculations."

Others rotated from ooe leading appointment to the next: Petra Kelly from the national executive into parliament and Lukaa Beckmaon from the leadership admioistration after a token pe od into the national executive.

Haussmann makes quite clear from the Greens' statements and programmes how difficult and oegative beir implementation would be for the Federal Republic:

Economic policies

Rejecting the Industrial accepts and introducing a aocial market ecocomy via a ayatem of councils would bring about the expropriation and abolition of private ownership in a major way

and the collapse of the ceonomic sya-

The Greens foveured abundoning international involvement and pulling out of world markets, olthough almost every third job in the country depended on experts.

 Finance and sucial affairs policies The demand to increase taxes at the top of the senie would eventually reduce services, the readiness to take risks and reduce private investment. Similarly the Greens had the impessible Iden that pee-

ple should werk less but draw larger pen- Environmental and energy policies In the matter of exhsust gas limits the Greena would put aside the EC decisions "with a shrug of the shouldera" without

taking inte consideration the consequences for Weat German car exports. Their demand for the instant closing down of all nuclear power stations would cut off energy supplies and bring most industrial production to s atandstill. They were also against vital increases in the use of fossil fuels because of environmental

Foreign, intra-German and security

The FDP report finds that the Greena fundamentally oppose security policies abandoning security.

They favoured withdrawal from Nato and were against alliance with the USA. The were emphatically against German reunification.

Is the party, now five years old (atill) prepared to learn anything? Bundestag member Jurgen Reenta answered this question: "Our basic views are not open to change simply because more information is provided or impressions created."
Stefan Heydeck

(Die Well, Bonn, 25 January 1985)

### The Pope and the world's poor people

He preached the rules of marriage to a acciety in which most of the children nre born eutalde of the family und where dire need and desperation often prevent couples from morrying.

Never before has the head of the church urged his listenera so insistently to be "responsible fathers and mothers" and to carfully choose how many children they have and how often so as to ensure that they need not live in deprivation.

and for a just distribution of the world's A change io the teachings of the Roman Cntbolle church?

The Pope made it unmistakably clear that he still abides by the encyclical humanae vitae Issued by Pope Paul VI, which stipulates that "each marital act of procreatioo" should not be interfered

with in any way. According to the Pope, therefore, responsible fathers and mothers should not use any form of artificial contraception, let alooe think of abortion, during the final years of the 20th century, since il these methods not approved of by

the church are strictly forbidden", When Pope John Paul II ascended the "Holy See" more than six years ago many believera and non-believers hoped that this man would drag his church out of the thousand-year-old mildew of Italian-style traditionalism and into a world which had long since moved away from the centralist authority of Rome.

Karol Wojtyla's unconventional vitallty and dislike of ceremonial appeared

and monnrchic speeches the have Free Democrats have issued a Pape looked more like a country thort heavily criticising the sor of St. Peter or the Vicarol Chie Sanal Land elections are being

Although this Pepe has changed whise year and the report is timed to pul style once and fur all he has been ad stave off the murch of the ected pillars to support the interest, which is posting a severe threat of the church, threatened as it said FDP. Of business manager Holmut

As if splitting worldly evolution resmann said when he issued the Pape has tried to strenghten Rome page study that the Greens sition as the centre of the charck and pot prepared to accept tutal govnew Rome, but the eld comment responsibility. hendquarter in which the voice of her were incapable of constructive people elsewhere in the world which bargsining because, os a rescounts in the form of live TV jubility feir of protest, they were incapable Pope John Paul II would like to the developing selutions to the state of

apecial synod of bisheps convent the late of apecial synod of bisheps convent the late of apecial synod of bisheps convent the late of this year to commensure the late of the late of this year to commensure the late of the

that the Liberals are fighting a

tFrankfurier Rundschau, 29 Jeans Page they were there so there has no chance to have a "systematic

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag OmbH. 23 School And The Line Call of the Line Ca

t was time to explain and provide "mation to the voters, "particularly system". Systers," This should not be done Reacts way but "showing basic fences and with hard facts."

wasmann referred to the Greens' Manding of the democratic proexpressed io concrete terms in conference decisions on import-

### Free Democrats put out report on their arch rivals

### **■ THE SILESIAN CONTROVERSY**

## Rally slogan, newspaper story revive an old issue

The demands af refugees from the former Gernish territories in Eastern Europe have long been s complicating factar in the Bonn government's policies towards the Esst Bloc. One of these refugee groups is the Silesian Lesgue. It is estimsted that of about 13 million Germans driven from Esstern Europe after the war, shout two nillion were from Silesis. now part of Poland. Now the League has really thrown the cat among the pigeons with its latest efforts. First was a raw over what motto should be used for the Lesgue rally in June. The first suggestion was "Forty years of banishment - Silesia remains ours." This produced howls of protest and reportedly angered Chancellor Kohl, who was due to speak to the Lengue. Now the motto is "Farty years of banishment - Silesio remains our future In a Europe of free people." The next League clanger was a fictional article in Der Schlester, the group's official newspaper, which describes how the West German army moves unopposed through the former eastern territories to reunite the pre-1939 Germany. Then, to add to the fire, the leader of the League, Herbert Hupka, who is also a CDU Member of Porllament in Bonn, sald in an open letter that Silesia was not just the home of the Silesians "but the property of all Germans." This sort of refugee group activity gets electric reactions from people such as the Poles because of fears of German revanchism, the wish to return to old borthere is no intention of trying to reture to those borders. In 1970, Bonn signed a treaty with Poland in which it recognised the western Polish border with East Germany as running principally nlong the Oder and Nelsse rivers. This means that Bonn recognises that Silesia is Polish. Hence the almost apoplectic official reaction to the League's activities.

hancellor Kohl was niready angry Over the Silesian League motto controversy.

The stalling tactics employed by his CDU party colleague and head of the League, Herbert Hupka, were also pretty hard to swallow.

But the article ond commentary published in the latest edition of the weekly magazine Der Schlesier (The Silesian), which according to its imprint is the "official organ of the Association of Refugees and Expellees from Silesia, Lower and Upper Silesia", really went too far.

Chancellor Kohl's immediate reaction was to ask Eduard Ackermann, permanent secretary in the Federal Chancellery, to get in touch with Hup-

However, Hupka's reply was not a clear dissociation from the cootent of the controversial article.

He merely informed Ackermann that the article did not represent the opinion of the magazine editors.

The organisation's "official organ", he said, means that the League's internal announcements can be published in the

In the eyes of the Federal Chancellery this was not exactly the most appropriate of reactions to the outrageousness of the published article.

It is still not clear how such an article managed to find way into the magazine.

### STUTTGARTER **NACHRICHTEN**

The publisher and editar-in-chief of Der Schlesier, Hans-Joachim Illgner, could not be reached.

In a second statement in which he clearly dissociated himself from the content of the article Hupka emphasised that the magazine is run independ-

He then announced that he would be discussing the matter with the editor-in-

This delayed reaction, bowever, was too late; Bonn was already "seething".

The Minister for Intra-German Affairs, Heinrich Windelen, called the magazine a "rabble-rouser" and was prompt to react: he froze the Ministry's annual DM15,000 grant to the magazine.

The parliamentary leader of the SPD. Hans-Jocheo Vogel, csiled upon Chancellor Kohl to settle the matter once and for all and refuse to address the Silesian rally.

The statement issued by Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, probobly pointed in the same direction: "Following the unreasonable de-

mands made of the Chancellor during recent weeks the situation has now become intolerable."

Although he was inwardly "foaming with rega" Chancellor Kohl did not want to go that fnr.

He is convinced that the overwhelming majority of the Silesians wants the rally to be nothing more than a meeting between friends.

Nonetheless, it looks as if he will have a few words to say to the lenders of the Silesian League in Hanover because of the way they have trented him over recent months. Last summer they invited him to address their rally without informing him of the rnlly's mottn.

In fact, it wasn't even decided upnn until autumn: "Forty years banishment Silesia remains ours".

After the Chancellor found out about the motto in the papers in December he told the League that he could not come to the rally unless the motto was reworded.

The League's committee, however, took its time to react. The Chancellor for his part did not

press for an answer In January there was a meeting between

Hupks and the Minister in charge of the Chancellor's office, Wolfgang Schäuble. Hupka promised to discuss the Chancellor's proposals with his organisation's committee, which then convened

on 20 January in Königswinter. Those who now thought that the matter had been clarified were in for a dis-

After a half-hour talk between Kohl and Hupka on 21 January there was still

The next day the committee announced its revised motto: "Forty years banishment — Silesia remains our future in a Europe of free people".

Kohl accepted the new motto and hoped that this would put an end to the motter. The magnzine article has caused a new stir, and the obstinacy of the leaders of the Silesian League so far would suggest that the issue is by no means settled.

--- Heinz-Peter Finke (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 26 January 1985)

## Background

he Landsmannschaft Schlesien, Nieder- und Oberschlesien e.V. (Silcsian League) was founded on 28 March 1950 in Bonn.

The league

It regards itself as "the representative body of Silesia, the Silesia and their

the organisation is spllt up into more than 1,000 regional and local groups and claims to have 300,000 members (17,000 in Bavaria).

Since 1968, the chairman of the League, which has its seat in Haus Schlesien in Königswinter near Bonn, is the CDU member of the Bundestag, Herbert Hupka, who himself was born in Ceylon in 1915.

The Sileaian League acknowledges the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany and supports the right of self-determination. "for all Germans and thus also East Germans".

Hupka, who is also vice-president of the Association of Expellees, left the SPD in 1972 in protest against the treaties drawn up with Eastern bloc countries.

The two foundations, Stiftung Kulturwerk Schlesien in Würzburg and Stiftung Schlesien ia Hanover, try to mai tain customs and traditions as well as cultural heritage.

The League's youth organisation is called Schlesische Jugend and is led by Hartmut Koschyk.

Alongside 60 other regular publications, the official organ of the organisation is the weekly magazine Der Schlesier (The Sileslan), published in Reck-

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Muntch, 28 January ( 985)

The Sllesian Lengue, which claims to have 300,000 members, lins done ii

disservice to the Federal Republic. The organisation's motto "Sllesin remains ours" was the first political mis-

The commotion this caused was worsened by the article published in the association's magozine Der Schlesler describing a fictional invasion by the Bundeswehr of the areas beyond the Oder and Neisse Rivers.

During the entire discussion of these problems the League has behaved as if it were speaking on behalf of the 3.1 million Silesians and their descendants, in-

deed on behalf of all Germans. As the chairman of the League, Herbert Hupka, a CDU MP, put lt: "Silesia is not just the home of Silesians, but the

property of all Germans". A brief description of Silesia's historical background may help.

During the Migration Period Silesia was inbabited alternately by Germans

Following the departure of the Silthe Zobtenberg and along the Oder Riv-VNO DAD Settled near er until the 4th ceatury, the region is thought to have remained virtually uninhabited until the 6th century.

The region was then sparsely populated by the Slavs.

The 11th century saw the beginning of tha rule of the Pollsh Piasts in Silesia.

Their disputes over succession, in which the German Emperor Frederick Babarossa was also involved, led to the Continued on page 6

why marching through other com dld not descrive to be called a Finke replied: "I lisve no comme make on this point." His also however, has not helped him and of predicument; un the evening follo niblicatiun, the regional group of

The situation is absurd. A case of olescent pipe drenming has to turvied the business of serious political.

A twenty-year-old puts his come thoughts to paper, a refugees man publishes his jumbled nonsense significant time, and Boan finds itself. clans who can distinguish between important and the unimportant?

Admittedly, the content of the was pretty nasty, and the question be asked how somebody could cont with this kind of fatuous twaddle.

The expulsion of the author from CDU and the Silesian youth organ tion was the right thing to do. Any else might have been misconstruct tacit approval of the product of a dled imagination.

However, the fact that an instruction cant political personality announced new and discordant Ostpolitik in ganisation magazine does not well

place?

(Hannoversche Aligemeine, 28 January

FLASHBACK

## Former Auschwitz prisoner asks why plea for bombing raid was ignored with four large-scale crematories. The ma-

17 January 1945 Russian traops libw Auschwitz concentrution camp in Hermann Langbeln, who wrote ericle for Deutsches Allgemeines latt, was a political prisquer in magshair, was a position of 1944. He lounder member af the camp resistwroup mentlancd. He is ulso the auof series of banks denling with this

18 January 1945 the commandant

Auschwitz conceotration camp

### the order to evacuate in the face of peroaching Russian troops. A 20-year-old like left behind in the camp, prisonmable to march and the sick, were mied on 27 January. at centre The conceatration camp at Auschwitz isitely just one of the many camps

of the storm up by the Nszi regime to disseminate 1 20 year-old from the Harz Mooth Hitler announced the "finnl solutnins region, Thomas Fluke, is not the lewish question" and the cacentre of the Silcsisn controvers by of the extermination cumps in East on article referred to by the hand proved inadequate to fulfil this the Silcsian League, Herbert Hopera the head of the SS and Gestapo, as "insune and atroclous", Finite and Himmler, ordered the Anschwitz scribes o fictional sweep by the biterardant Hoss to turn the camp into a German urmy through Easten the forthe implementation of this "final rope right up to the Soviet books pictor". reunify Germany. "There is an eye the effect of Zyklon B gas (cyanidetion, this is nut a war", writes Fabrical poison) had been tested on Russian hils article called "Reflections his mass of war and sick prisoners.

Germany" published in the magain he Birkenau camp complex was set up Der Schlesier (The Silesian).

chincry of donth began in spring 1942.

In accordance with a centrally drawn up plan and with organisational perfection Reich's security headquarters transported Jews from all countries under Hits control to Auschwitz.

Here they were subjected to a "selection" procedure: those classed as fit for work were sent as prisoners for "extermination via work" (an expression used during a meeting between Himmler and the nister of Justice Thierack); the others were escorted to the gas chambers.

Selection ond gassing were practised for two-and-a-half years at the Auschwitz camp, which thus became the largest concentration and extermination camp.

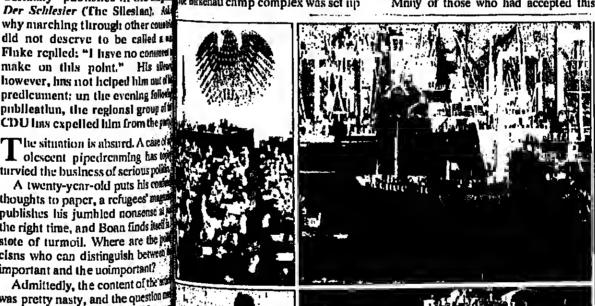
In February 1943 gypsies were also classed as "not worthy of life" and suffered the same fate as the Jews.

Auschwitz becsme the most drastic example of the power ideology can wield, of how n radical theory can divide mankind intn members of a master race and subbumans, creating a class of people denied the very right to live and compared only with

The members of the SS responsible for pouring the poison gas into the gas chamhers were officially called "disinfectors".

This is perhaps one reason why the subject of Auschwitz was carefully ignored for many years after the Nazi regime had been

Mnny of those who had accepted this





such a storm of indignation.

It almost looks as if politicians in that is happening in cularly enjoy thumping the weak.

For where was the indignation the criticism when two of the politic incorresenting refugees and experimental indignation in the formula in the stormula in the storm



### SONNTAGSBLATT

theory were not willing to sccept the horrifying truths of its implementation.

The topic was only officially brosched after post-war generations were no longer willing to by-pass the problem.

And ever since, those who would like to acquit the Nazi regime of the historical guilt which clearly distinguishes it from all other fascist and totalitarian systems (in no other system have millions of people been murdered purely on account of their descent) have been questioning the existence of gas chambers in Auschwitz.

Such doubts, however, are futile in view of the overwhelming evidence.

The National Socialists had greater inhibitions when it came to destroying records than with regard to exterminating human beings.

There is therefore pleoty of exoct documentation of the crimes committed in Auschwitz and in other concentration camps. The perpetrators and the organisation

behind them are named. Records give an exact account of the extent of the mass murders.

However, few people are aware of the fact that there was an active resistance group among the prisoners in Auschwitz, that human feelings and solidarity survived even in the dark shadow of the cre-matories ond gas chambers.

Furthermore, its fight against the systematic murdering of the Nazi regime was

rewarded by a number of successes. The Nnzi concentration camp system, which was developed in the first cancentration camp in Dachau and then applied in all the others, set out to rob the prisoners of their sense of personal worth, to break their will power and turn them into

tools ready to obey any command. If an SS mnn felt like hitting a prisoner, the latter was not even allowed to raise his hand to protect his face; this was regarded os opposition and cruelly punished.

Malnutrion and hard physical labour meant that all many prisoners could think about was to find somethink to est and avoid being physically mistreated.

The aim of the Nazis was to eliminate any idea of resistance right from the start. Living conditions in Auschwitz were even worse, since the camp was overshadowed by the crematories.

Again and again prisoners no longer able to work were filtered out and sent to die in the gas chambers.

The fact that a resistence group was formed even in this camp and was able to claim a certain degree of success is astounding and highly commendable.

For it shows that even in extreme situations human feelings cannot be eradicated altogether. What is more, the group was able to

overcome the conflicts between different nationalities, which were deliberately stirred up by the csmp supervisors. The group of leaders in the "combat group Auschwitz", as the resistance group called itself, was made up of differ-

ent nationalities. The group was also able to successfully fight against antisemitic tendencies among inmates.

These tendencies were also fanned by the Nazis and were particularly strong

among the Pales, often at the expense of their fellow Jewish prisoners.

However, it should also be emphasised that Poles were very active within the

Resistance activities in the comp were

primarily simed at saving lives. Of course, the scope for such activities

was extremely limited.

It was not easy to avoid being demoralised and to accept the huge risks involved in saving perhaps just a few lives.

However, small successes gave us our strength. It is obvious that those prisoners living in slightly better conditions had the best opportunities of helping their friends, fellow countrymen or comrades or of fightening against the murderous system of the SS.

The camp suthorities had deliberately established a hierarchy inside the camp which corresponded to their own racialist way of thinking.

The German prisoners were at the top of the ladder and the Jews at the very bottom. The SS passed on the basic forms of its leadership principles to the priaoners: each work commando wos led by an overseer, each dwelling unit had a block elder (block was the smallest organisationol unit of the Nazi party based on a block of houses).

These leaders had to obey the orders given by the SS.

How these leaders managed to fulfil the stipulated workload and keep order in their blocks was up to them.

They were given unlimited powers with regard to their own groups. They were often rewarded if they used

physical force to do the job. If a prisoner died ofter a beating, the camp authorities turned a blind eye, in-

terested only in a proper report of the deoth to ensure roll csil accursey.

Prisoners with this kuid of teadership

responsibility enjoyed special privileges. As a rule, Germans - and thus Austrions too, who were treuted as Germans in

the camp — were given these jobs. If these "prisoner officials" refused to be corrupted, they often found themselves focing the dilemma of either becoming the extended arm of the camp authurities or running the risk of using their privileges on behalf of their fellow pris-

If they opted for the latter this was not just for rensuns of sympathy for their fellow human heings, but in order to retain

There is no need to exploin why there were more acts of resistance during the final months of the concentration camp's existence than during the years in which Hitler's "thousand-year empire" still

One of the Auschwitz combat group's major objectives was to inform the rest of the world of the cold-blooded mass murders committed each day in the camp.

Although the existence of the gas chambers were veiled in secrecy, atrocities of this magnitude could not go unnoticed for long. Too many official departments and

military sections were involved: five ministries co-ordinated the organisation of the masa murders, the state radway changed its timetables to transport the prisoners; the gold filling taken from the prisoners' corpses was delivered to the Reichsbank month after month.

Apart from this, the stench of burnt human flesh could often be smelt miles

The familles of senior members of the

SS lived in the vicinity of the camps. Finally, more and more people came into contact with prisoners during the course of the war. A growing number of

Continued on page 14

The report was squashed between twu articles carrying large headlines: a winter weather report and an item about a protest against stationing missiles.

This reflects the interest editors believe that can reckun with among their readers. They must have calculated accurately, although unemployment brings with it more hardship than frozen roads and includes more explosive material than some Pershing missiles.

The most terrible aspect of mass unemployment is not of the same order. but it is a fact that the public at large and the political leadership in our country are getting more and more used to unemployment and giving the problem less and less consideration.

They are not thinking how it can be controlled and how its social dangers can be eliminated.

An unheard time-bomb is ticking away whose explosive power could **■ THE WORKFORCE** 

## Long-term unemployment: path towards social disaster

expected.

cause the edifice of our social welfare

The indifference of many politicians and public figures to mass unemployment as a permanent feature of society is incomprehensible.

They betray a sense of concern for a large threatened sector of our society and show a lack of social solidarity. They also display a lack of political discernment. It is foolishness.

This is all the more incomprehensible trade cycle but was based on structural changes in our working world.

## The Age of the Computer and the Great Unknown

Technical changes create both anxie-L ty and hope. The present technological revolutioo is different from industrialisation of the past.

It is also different from technological advancea such as for example, the invention of the steam engine.

Technical change once increased job opportunities. Now it reduces them and creates other problems.

So what does the age of the computer hold for for people and society? The anawer is that no one knows.

The new joba make new demands. They call for specific qualificationa.

What will become of those who cannot fill these demanda? Will the right to work and to strike be questioned by the computer?

Will legislation and administration in the Federal Republic be able to cope?

These were some of the questions posed at the 15th Bitburg Talks, organised by the law association.

Professor Rüthera from Constance and Georg Leber, former SPD Labour Minister and success ful arbitrator in the engineering workers strike last year, provided the guidelines.

They maintained that:

• People will be continuously replaceable and their services will be devalued. Several trade unlons are having difficulty maintaining oredibility among membera. There was also membership conflict over attitudes towards unem-

 Lawmakers are making things extremely difficult through a mixture of inability to act and unwillingness to act. This often results in references to courts iaithough this is meant to be only a step in case of emergency. :

• Rigld labour legislation, regarded in times of full employment as socially progressive, can work against both workers and employers in times of unemployment. The unemployed are hit very hard.

Court cases are becoming constantly more expensive. And they result ia: maintaining or increasing unemployment; reducing the competitivity of weak companies and hindering invest-

The leader of the chemical workers' trades union, Hermann Rappe, agrees

state based on Basic Law to collapse.

since not a few people have for years known what would happen. And they have given warnings. They said that unemployment was not a feature of the

with employers that technical progress

Rappe said: "The brakes cannot be

applied to technical progress by an in-

ternational agreement. For this reason

West German industry cannot opt out.

The director of an electronica com-

pany described what would be the con-

not go aloog with technological change. He said: "Last year there were pocket

calculetor asles in the Federal Republic

many, because this sector is faat asleep."

began the Bitburg Talks by saying that the

According to polls, the number of

people who had an ambition to go and

achieve something in relation to work

dropped from 54 per cent in 1976 to 43

The desire to enjoy life increased from

4g to 57 per cent. Those prepared to "give

their all" in a job was 54 per cent in 1967

la the United States, on the other

But a large body of opioion at Bitburg

Delegates to the talks, which are held

(some are aenior judges), representa-

It was not to be expected that the

than anyone else. They complained,

with some justificatioo, that lawmakers

are leaving the development of labour

legislation to the judges instead of

showing the way clearly (some rulings

by the Labour Court have been disal-

employers/employees who will have to

control the consequences of structural

change on the labour market, through

They will require much ataying pow-

Rudolf Bauer

agreements and worker participation.

er, imagination and agility.

Professor Rüthers accepts that it is

lowed by the Constitutional Court). ...

cept invitatioos, trade union officials,

haod, it was 68 per cent, Swedeo 56 and

but only 42 per cent in 1982.

said the polls were out of date.

talks would provide answera

There were this year more

in Israel 79 per cent.

per cent in 1983.

aims of German workers had changed.

should not and cannot be halted.

Industry must be encouraged."

Many politicians and some economic institutes try faith-healing, as if there is another upswing just round the corner that will influence the Inbour market as The reverse is more likely, particular-

done away with jobs.

ly so if the current boom in the United States halts and n new recession gets a

NÜRNBERGER

The economic upturn we are exper-

It has, however, meant incrensed or-

ders for many industries. But it has had

practically no effect on unemployment.

It is true to say that here and there

new job have been created. But ration-

alisation measures have here and there

in certain areas it has got worse.

icncing is a far cry from what many poli-

ticans and leaders of trade and industry

But even if that is being tuo pessimistic, we shall have to live for a long time with unemployment in this country.

Heinrich Franke, president of the Labour Office in Nuremberg and politically in tune with the present Bonn government, explained recently that there was no hope of unemployment declining sequences if West German industry did much before 1990.

Herr Franke, malurally, does not know if there is to he n boom then and valued in total at DM350 million. This where it will come from. One has to he did not involve a single job in West Gerthankful for this unuaunl sense of reul-

Elisabeth Noclle-Neumnnn of the Al-The fact that mass unempluyment is pushed to one side hy innny does not lensbach public opinion research institute make it lesa dangerous. It is loading to n twn-tier succety the

likes of witch have not been seen in Germany since the First World War.

The fact that there are people in our society with a lot of money, the jet set-

ters, who lead a lavish existence, a INDUSTRY irritation indeed, but this is not more than something taking plan the edges of society. This is easy or easy-go money.

What is much more of s concen the diagnosis of a dangerous illage our suciety when we have to per with the fact that, in the long ten some people have work and some

The first have a secure liveling thanks to their work, while the old have few worldly gnods and are side down the social scale.

The indifference of politicians miles of the high-literantiunal economic crises in kinology centre of West Germany.

1930s brought unemployment to many electronics firms have with it, massive political radical support of the high-literantium being four in this industry nation-wide never have come to possess. never have come to power.

It is true that the welfate state of 170,000 is in electronics in nowhere near as strong then as it was the way. the end of the SPD/FDP government The development of Bavarla from an 1982, but the upheavals since and an industrial region and

have already reached this point of Mulchhas opened n technology cen-

cians do not have a lung-term asset than Friedrich, a department head at hut are muddling through in the law sens, predicts that his firm will have that an upswing to improve the employment up with the Japanese and Ameriment situation is waiting just round as by the end of 1986 at the latest."

sionment will set in.

job creation programmes, but only it buildings cuvering 350,000 square u lung term change in our world less. There is a link to the underworld, a plan revolutionary is its productionary.

ubout change. The recugnition of a data-processing school. A securneed for change must be their storys patrols the whole area by bicywith the energies to bring this chapter

Continuad from page 4

creation of Silesian dukedoma in 1163, for example, Breslau and Oppeln,

These Piast dukes allowed landless farmers and craftsmen from the areas of the Holy Roman Empire to populate this region

During the centuries which followed, therefore, the Silesian ethnic every January, include leading lawyers group became a mixture of Polish Slavs, Thuringians, Franks, Hessians, tives from ladustry and, when they ac-Paiatines, Alemaonica, Tirolians. Swisa and Fleminga.

Up until the 14th century the Polish kings laid claim to Silesia.

Sileala was then a Bohemian and (from 1526 onwards) a Hapsburg fief-

However, as some of the Piast dukes had bequeathed their territories to the Elector of Braodeoburg in the eventually of their lineage dying out (like Prussia Silesla was reformed) the Prusslan king, Frederick the Great, marched ioto Silesia in 1740 to aasert his territorial claims against the Hapsburg Empress, Maria Theresia,

Pruasia emerged as the victor from these three "Sileslan Wars" (1740-42, 1744-45, 1756-63) and advanced to become Austria'a major rivai power in Eu-(Rhelnische Post, Düsseldorf, 14 January 1985) rope.

During the so-called Polish divine the Siemens (between 1772 and 1795) Russit Flux tank and to be mass produced at o nexed about two-thirds of Polish in the Regensburg from 1987. tory, whereas Prussia and Austria Prosile Siemens' research centre is quired a sixth.

been defeated.

After the Second World Warther Coas in this sector in a complex made ish borders were again realigned follows to eight buildings covering 30,000 ng westward territorial expansion in meteres. the Soviet Union.

Poland lost in the East, 102,800 and trea of micro-chips. of East Germon territory was hard bore and more technicians and ma-

of East Germon territory was an information over to the Pollsh administration. This are being attracted, including This are included silesia. Pomper Microsy freaks, speculators and peonia and the south-western part of East Millitutopian ideas.

Prussia.

had to resettle in Western Poland of Helmut Bettermann, persunnel directive Germans were driven out of the way of Siemen's communications tech-

## **Bavaria flashes to front** on a silicon chip

Neue Presse

some extent due to this. It seems the product to an industrial region and the situation is going to get worse. The specialising in high technology is There comes a point when every complete with a German attempt to comployed person loses hope. See complete with the Japanese and the Ambaye already reached this point and constehnologically.

This will come all the more self plusiness with low rents and servicing when it becomes clear that the polymerand where they can get advice.

About 7,000 of the 41,9t)0 engineers When the unemployed begin to a least working at Siemens in Munich lise that the politicians have engine dealing with silicon chips, the vital heads as well as empty hands, de them the third generation of mic-

Then it will be tuo late to avoid Most of the people working in the Mak tank" of the country's largest The homb ticks away, it cannot hartate-owned cumpany are young. disposed of by rhetoric or shorter the silicon division is in 22 interlock-

There is the niso Siemens' datu-pro-The discussion should and must being centre, the largest in Europe,

Tiller Munich suburb (Nümberger Nachrichten, 26 January 1962) more than 1()(t,()()t) people live

At about the same time the Point The computer of the 1990s, much kingdom collapsed under its weak to capet, smaller and faster, is being debility ond was annexed by neighboring toped here.

This all stems from the Megabit

tchnology centre. From May, prod-The Polish state re-emerged following distributors and operators of the ing the First World War after Russian Russian Spitzentechnologic" (High and the Centrol European powers in the control European powers in the con compete with the Japanese and Am-

Quetly, this area around the Bavarto compensate for the 179,700 m blu capital has been developed into a

This move triggered a human track of the progressive sector of West The border realignment mean the more industry is finding its way more those formerly living in Eastern Formation Human Enquently to the south."

Reich.

Nordwest Zeitung, Older Park Paper | P 31 Januar 1 the Wallahle on the labuur market.

Last year the company's research snd technology centre in Munich took on 320 qualified trainees (starting salary: DM3,500 a month).

Another 2,800 engineers should be taken on this year.

This financial year, more than DM4 billion will be spent on research and development.

Siemens research boss Karl Heinz Beckurts said that in many sectors the firm is at the top. There was a boom. Evidence of that was the 400 development operations under way.

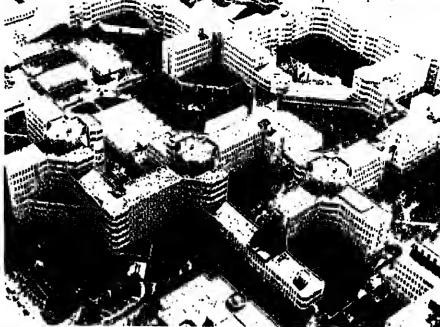
Other giants in the electro- and electronic industries have also moved to Bavaria, Hitachi, Digital, Sanyo, Murata, Texas Instruments and Fairchild, for example. German computer manufacturer Nixdorf will be open up in Bavaria this

Bavaria's nimble-minded economic affnirs minister Anton Jaumann said: "The fact that Munich is a long way away from any seaport has had its ef-

He pointed out that Bavaria and Munich, once henvily committed to agriculture, are rapidly becoming industria-

Munich was overtaking Hamburg and West Berlin as an industrialised city. In Munich there were 170,000 working people of whom 50,000 were in electronics.

In the past few years in Bavaria nlone U,UHU additional jobs have been created in the micro-electronics industry. There are 230,000 peuple working in the electro industries in Baynrio, top of the list, with 110,000 in the communications sector alone.



The Sieman's complax in Munich, interlocked and sprawling.

o: Siemens. Aerial photo released by Upper Bavarian government permit No. GS 300/9572/83) A further 20,000 jobs will be added on an old factory site where young enthis century.

Munich has allocated DM42 million up until 1988 to promote research into micro-electronics.

Miniater Jaumann arranged a study to advise on control and promotion. One finding was that a leading European electronics company proposed investing a huge amount in high technology production plant in Bavaria in a bid to meet the challenge of Japan and America in this decade.

Munich is not only sulted to the giants in the industry but also the small

Progress in the world of micro-chipa is fairly dependent on small, courageoua manufacturers, researchers and bustneasmen, as in America's Silicon Valley.

For this reason Munich municipality has developed a "Technology Centre" along with the Chamber for Industry and Trnde, n 3,000 square metre area

trepreneurs involved in the technology of the future cao set up in business with favourable rents, servicing and advice.

At the western end of the former site of the international garden show a "reaearch station" has been aet up with a computer laboratory and space for scientific work, the whole in the shape

Erich Häusaer, president of the Weat German pateats office, brought back the idea from Japan. He has set up an organisation for joint training, fabrication and innovation which has begun to collect fuoda so that it can be the germ cell of future technology. Muoicb bas begun to tackle this sector on a wide

Minister Jaumann sald that "Silicon Bavaria" wns not just a slogan "it ia fast becoming a reality."

Karl Stankiewitz (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 24 January 1985)

Thambers of commerce and industry in the Ruhr have called for new economic policies for the region. The appeal was made at at meeting attended hy 700 in Dortmund.

The chambers pointed out that industrinl renewal and restructuring was hadly needed. The warning came as the region was getting some bad publicity over a smog alarm declared for several daya in January.

But the question is: why have the chambers taken so long to say something about the future of the Ruhr? This is the first time they have been able to agree on anything.

It is a pity they didn't act 20 years ago. Now other areas have taken the in-

Every seventh worker in the Rulir in out uf work. There are 254,000 unemloyed and 4,318 vacancies (Decembe

Many of the proposals at the meeting sounded familiar. Many were half-No one expected a patent recipe to

cure the ills. The problem is far too complex. .. But there is justification in asking

why the chambers have taken so long to break their silence and contribute something to the discussion.

They now propose "institutionalised

Ideas for the Ruhr 20 years too late

What should be "institutionalised" it is hard to see.

Electronics and blo-techoology should be smartening up the Ruhr's "technological way" - aa it has beeo exaggeratedly named - between Duisburg and Dortmund. This should be West Germany's "high technology valley".

Not only are the blast furnaces and plta there, but for many years important companies in engioeering, chemicals and energy have been established there. They can deploy electronies and ro-

national competition. High technology is not a foreign word there. The pre-conditions for high technology production are promising. High Tech" are magle words that trip lightly off the tongue and any number of doou-

bota and have no need to be shy of inter-

The main concern, bowever, is with vecture capital from banks and insurance companies, to make things easier when setting up a firm. This applies also to the "two or three" industrial areas that should be models of what is wanted.

The youngest child of technology would be welcomed with open arms in-

the Ruhr. It is a pity that the chambers were not more active in this matter 20 years ago. In the meantime many others have got to the storting post in other regions. Bavaria and Bsden-Württemberg can offer attractive jobs.

The Dortmund meeting called for more land to be allocated for industrial development by the government. And it would be a pleasure to see representatives of the state involved in "industrial

The lack of land is allegedly a considerable hindrance. For this reason the state government in Düsaeldorf haa, over the past five years, paid out DM500 million for 400 hectares of land for industrial development.

The atate is also much fayoured as a guarantor. The enormous costs of setting up a company should be covered by. at least forty per cent by state funds.

The chambers are not particularly keen to hear about new subaidies. But they must have found those who are willing to listeo in the government offices in Düsseldorf. The SPD government has pumped an additional DM5 billion into the Ruhr since 1979, with

ments drawn up by the chambers are good will and off their own initiative. lodustry and population have accepted this gladly. What affect it has an observer would find hard to discover.

One thing is clear - Düsseldorf is not likely to formulate again a programme of action for the Ruhr.

Leonhard Spielhofer (Rheinischer Merkur/Chris) und Welt, Bonn, 26 January 1985)

Are older motorists a greater danger to other road-users than younger men and women at the wireel? Or does experience offset what may be slower reactions or other physical shartcomings? And when arc you old? By the turn of the century one motorist in four will be an "old-timer."

never wear a hat while driving," says Hamburg pensioner Wilhelm Ktaas.. "I don't want to be immediately classified as an old fogcy at the wheel.

Young people are to blame for more accidents than old folk, he feels, but when an older person causes an accident someone invariably says: "Isn't it time he (or she) called it a day and gave up driving?"

Herr Klaas is very sensitive about his driving licence, and not without reason. Traffic experts are increasingly feeling that older road-users could prove a growing problem.

It is one that was raised at the 23rd traffic courts conference in Goslar, where one expert suggested that the police, the public prosecutor or the court ought always to inform the authorities when an older person fell foul of the law in connection with a traffic offence.

The authorities ought then to check whether the offender was still physically and mentally fit to hold a licence to drive a car, motorcycle, moped or what-

The main reason why this proposition has yet to be put into practice mainly because old age is a difficult concept to legally define.

The medical profession is no help. Some doctors say you're old at 60, others from 65, while Professor Herbert Lewrenz, of Munich, says a specific age is unrealtatic:

"You can age over a period of up to 50 years. Some show signs of age in their mid-40s, others not until their

The law as it stands doesn't stipulate an agc. The highway code mcrely refers in general terms to fitness to drive and has called, since the last revision, for consideration for the etderly.

Case law tends to follow Professor Lewrenz's line of argument, ruling that age alone need not mean unfitness to

Taxi drivers in Munich tell the tale of s driver well over 80 who still regularly passes with flying colours the extrs tests

So is the road-user's age (drivers, not pedestrians, of course) irrelevant? Doesn't age really matter?

Or is it merely a subject for jokes like the ones about women drivers? Have you heard the one about the old man who heard a radio warning about a motorist driving on the wrong side of the autobahn and said to his wife: "Only one? There were hundreds of 'em a few minutes ago."?

Yet stntistics do indicate that older drivers are more accident-prone than the average. Klaus Lang of the Motor Insurers' Association says motorists over 60 cause 4.5 per cent of accidents, as against an average 3.8 per cent.

But these percentages are based on the three million motorists aged over 60 and not on the mileage they log. The less you drive, the fewer accidents you cause

The findings of a survey commissioned by Volkswagen suggest that two older motorists in three still put in the average 15,000km a year.

Other figures refer to only 18 per cent of motorists aged 60 to 65, 11 per cent aged 65 to 70 and seven per cent over 70 "putting in regular driving."

o statistics need to be complied t another basis. The Americans, for instance, base theirs on 100,000 miles logged and have found that women drivers over 75 in particular tend to be increasingly accident-prone.

Figures may vary and statisticians disagree, yet no-one is willing to call it a day. The reason is that by the turn of the century one driver in four in the Federal Republic of Germany will be an "old-

So the experts are keen to slied light on the details of problems and on what the specialists are pleased to call risk

"People with cardiac pacemskers are an above-average risk to the general public," says Professor Lewrenz. So are people who have to spend regular sessions attached to an artificial kidney or who take pep pills or sedatives. But he docsn't go into further detail.

Ophthalmologists are agreed that more elderly peopic ought to be banned from driving at dusk or in the dark. Their statistics show II per cent of people in their 50s, 27 per cent of people in their 60s and 34 per cent of over-70s to have diffi-

This seems to be

the point on which the most reliable statistics are available. A Volkswagen survey states that 58 per cent of motorists over 50 are mistakenly convinced their sight is still OK. Similar findings were mentioned in Goslar, where regular sight tests for elderly drivers (aged over 60) were proposed.

This idea prevniled even though others claimed that older drivers were well able to rely on experience and defensive motoring to offset their physical

Experts say there are also typical mistakes old people make, especially when changing lane, turning corners or respecting right of way. They attribute these mistakes to mus-

cle trouble, older-people being less ableto turn round - and proverbially stub-"In my view," says lawyer and traffic offence specialist Olaf Kiesewetter,

"that isn't true. Motorists young and pld make the same mistakes." He is strictly opposed to unly nider motorists being required to take contpulsory aptitude or fitness tests ar to

the administrative authorities. "That," lie says, "is merely going to make older people feel yet mure unsure of themselves."

He says older people start to tremble as soon as the police ask how old they are, knowing as they do that driving licences can be confiscated even for minor offences if they then have to prove themselves fit to drive.

"I know from experience of, say, drinking offences how afraid of tests



10 February 1985 - No. 13

they are," he says. "They are as single ramrods as they fill ia questionais whereas younger people sit there laxed and entirely at ease.

"When there is something they de understand they daren't ask for far making fools of themselves. So many them full for no real reason."

Herr Kiesewetter says the importer of holding a driving licence questions be underestimated. "In retirement & only prestige a pensioner often has that he can uffer to take the wife out

Sn intimidation isn't the right a pronch. People must be told where the stand so as to ease their fears. Acciden could be reduced in number merely making abler drivers feel less temes the wheel.

He feels the proposed referral to it administrative authorities is utter 6% sense: "That is simply hunding it it from sumeone who is competent if sumeone who isn't and who goessing by the rule book."

Kiesewetter snys matoring magazin courts being required to refer cases to entili ilo useful work in keepiag olde drivers in trutch with the latest develop ments in a humane manner by public ing mure articles on subjects such a new roud signs.

> There might indeed be instances which an elderly person needed to N told it would be better to surrender in or her driving licence, but it must be w luntary and the need must be explain in a friendly manner.

H. H. Holzant (Hie Wett, Bonn, 28 January 199



### Diesel stands for efficiency

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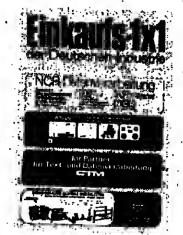
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### **M** MUSIC

## Schumann letters discovery brings mixed feelings

Important documents relating to German art and nrtists have lately surfaced In Cracow, Poland. The Istest find Is composer Robert Schumann's correspondence, a collection of 4,700 letters thought lost for decades. But not all Schumann scholara arc overjoyed, as this article by Wolfram Goertz for the Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, ex-

What musicologists have suspacted for 30 years has come true. The mystery of Schumann's Correspondenz, a set of 25 files in which the composer kept nesrly all the lettars be received, has been solved.

There can no longer been the slightest doubt that most of his correspondence, about 4,700 letters, missing since the Second World War, has been found at Cracow University library.

Only last June the specialist quarterly Die Musikforschung surmised that the collection was lost for ever. So did a recent book on the composer published by Schott, Robert Schumann - ein romantisches Erbe in neuer Forschung.

This assumption bas been disproved mainly by a letter penned by Jan Steszewski, head of the Polish Composers' and Musicologists' Association.

"The correspondence between Robert and Clara Schnmann," he writes, "is in the 25 volumes (Letters 1-4,700) of the Robart Schumann Correspondenz currently at Cracow University library."

The Correspondenz is of outstanding mportsnce for any kind of research on the composer. When Schumoan writes to Clara that he has just received a letter from Liszt, the critical apparatus must at least summarise the letter's contents to explsin the context.

Schumsnn's correspondents included Chopin, Liszt, Ludwig Borne and Ignaz

So the Correspondent is not just a bibliophile rerity: it is one of the most valusble manuscript oollections in music

The tale of how it found its way to Cracow is an adventurous one. It has been known for several years that much of the stock of the Prussian State Library in Berlin was evacuated from Unter den Linden to a Benedictine abbey in Grüssau, Lower Silesia, shortly before the end of the war,

In 1946 thase 505 crates, along with treasures from Breslau Univarsity Ilbrary, were taken to Cracow by a convoy ·of Polish trucks.

This move was probably intended as reparation and compensation for wbat the Poles bad suffered under Nazi occupation.

British musicologists have been particularly persistent in researching in Cracow since the war, and they have been



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largely responsible for unearthing material thought lost. Nigel Lewis, for instance, tells a fascinating tale in his book Paperchase -Mozori, Beethoven Bach: the Search for their lost Music. The Pollsh author-

to divulge information about the shipment's whereabouts. Until a few years ago they said nothing, and even now they are redocuments' rightful

have taken care not

owaer? That is hard to say. Poland and both German states lay claim to the crates stored at Grüssau.

The material is indispensable for research into other composers too. It consists of 20,000 music manuscripts, including many by Mozart, and work by philosophers Hegel and Schelling and the poet Hölderlia

Even 40 years aftar the war'a end there seems to be little prospect of governments reaching agreement on who owna wbat.

Yet if archive atock everywhare had to be catalogued and catalogues published, libraries everywhere might well feel uneasy about much of their most valuable motorial.

Rumours have long been rife among musicologists that a manuscript catalogic of the music department of the Prussian Cultural Heritago Foundation library in Borlin la not freely available because some manuscripts do not helong to it by right.

ls it true that some scores in Berlin were stolen by the Nazis in occupied France? If it is, then their ownership would be contested in much the same way as that of the manuscripts in Poland

West German muaicologists hava at. least been allowed to work in Cracow In recent yeara.

Some Schumann specialists will not be overjoyed, however. Göttlingen musicologist Wolfgang Boetticher, in charge of the new collected edition of Schumann's letters and writings, is probably a case in point.

He haa access to Schumann manuscripts in the GDR, where he is on good terms with fellow-experts, but is unlikely ever to be allowed into Poland.

Boetticher worked alongside Herbert Gerigk in wartime Paris as a member of Alfred Rosenberg's ateff.

Billig, in his Alfred Rosenberg dons l'oction idéologique, politique ci odministrative du Reich hitlerien, published in Paris in 1963; says Boettleber was partly responsible for the confiscation of the musical instrument collections of harpsichord playar Wanda Landowska, a Pollsh Jawess, pianist Vladimir Horow-

itz and celllst Gregor Piatigorsky. It should be fairly obvious that someone who, like Boetticher, contributed to an anti-Semitic Encyclopaedia of Jews in Music, published in 1940, and was



mann

(Photo: Have So what was Tabori trying to do? made a Wolfen-SS officer in 1943 m He was depicting a devoted muther,

not expect much help from the Pola the is twice killed by faithless hus-That could be why Boetichn is had, by the murder of her own son kept quiet about surmises that he by the subsequent fulsification of Correspondenz could be in Cracos calstory. said, as he has done more than once his is not the place to write about recent years, that it has been lost. It and wrongs. Certainly Tabori set

Younger Schumann scholars seed inself something higher when he made have settled for a subtler and more inserted Karl Kerenyi in his new inimelation, rather than the less conpartial view of the composer.

The two Schumann volumes in a mersial Ranke-Braves. with special aspects of the compose mily drama was disabled. Tuburi has question arose: How far can one go? work at a very high level, without its lugical motivation and, above all, with out what Hoetticher calls respect Schumann's genius.

The new unucrtuted edition of correspondence between Robert Claru Schumnnn edited by Eva W sweller must also be mentioned in

The first of what is planaed as volumes has just appeared and been servedly pruised for its thorough and scholarship. The publishers Stroenifeld and Roter Stem of Fun furt and Basic.

The new edition is more than come, especially as there is still a st ous shortage of sensible editions Schumann's letters.

It will comprise a little over 500 ters the composer and his wife wrote each other while courtlag and as his band and wife. Boctticher, in his Rok Schumonn in seinen Schriften und Bit. en, published in Berlin in 1942, qui from only 37().

Critics claim Boetticher's Schung editions are in parts so fragmentary faulty that the composer seems at into be a covert anti-Semile.

Eva Weissweller is an expert whole access to the material in Cracow. 50 refers in a footnute to its existence.

Her edition delves into strictly per ate and personal matters concern Robert and Clara, and entics have W demned this as disrespectful snoop in their private lives.

But Schumann research in partit must no longer lay itself open 10 80% ations of being guided by subject considerations in deciding what to f

> Wolfram Goes (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cole 24 Januar

THE ARTS

## Disabled actor tells about his role in a theatre controversy

wile cities are shurply divided over a play in th a severely disabled actor plays the part of a chair bound child. The play is George Taboresion of Euripides' Medea, called simply M. er Redtke played the part of the child of Medea Jason. Georg Hinsel wrote in the Fronkfurter recine Zellung that Radtke brought to the perof the team's reality." Rolf Mol, in tz, asked: wild he have done this? Should a person who is wichelt?" He decided that he shoold. Gerhard identifier, in the Stuttgarter Zeltung, felt that the had not made any effect. The young actor,

misused as vehicles for abstruce fan-

Zeit. Rsdtke's disability was like a "metaphor for misuse, vulgarity and the over-refined." Arnin Eichholz in the Münchner Merkur regarded the morder of the disabled child ss a "stifling bravura solo, a wheelchair drama, something between a Greek puppet show and a holocaust of higher significance." Eva-Ei-Isabeth Fischer wrote in the Rheinischer Merkur of "a bewilderment of scenes full of tenderness and love, thanks to Peter Radtke's suthentic performance of the disabled child, a far cry from cheap sensstlonalism." In this article for Stiddeutsche Zeitung, Peter Radtke himself says what he thinks. Theo-George Tabori asked me if I used the disablement theme in earlier The expectations of

lic wrote, had been the victim of a disgraceful public-

Ity stunt. Helmut Schödel took the ssme view in Die

plays. He himself has said that this conwould play: the disabled child in wersion of Medea M I asked him to dition had various meonings. In this spemetime to think about it. Disabled cial case the explosive power of his inluctant to say anystood. From the many years of my own experience of disablement I know what a tragedy it enn be in a fomily to have a disabled child. In the main it is the fa-

> situation, whu rejects the child, who abaudons the marriage. For me the disabled person was not an object of disploy, but it offered me the enormous opportunity to use the

theatre to sharpen people's sensibilities. As in all Tabori productions there

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tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate

numidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency

these figures complied over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys

Munich Musik-Konzepte series of twee a fact to me that the sou in the was intensive rehearsal. Endlessly the

were high. Is theatre to become what it once was, an experience, a place catharsis took place, emo-

tional purification. Or should the theather who cannot come to terms with the tre shut out this challenge? The premiere was revealing. The embarrassed silence after one hundred minutes indicated bewilderment had been aroused by our presentation

> the critics. The first assessment that wa saw appeared in this newspaper. The critic explained what we had tried to do, to present reolity in art and in this way to give

of a reality. Then came the opinions of

an enhanced appreciation of reality. The theatre is not "the beautiful, holy world," there for a few acsthctes who buy tickets at cut-throat prices and who will have nothing to do with public subsidies for drama.

The theatre is the place where one meets oneself, just as much so for n incliher of the audience as for an actor.

Then came the other critics and suddenly we found ourselves confronted by all the aucstions that Tabori had put to us in our first conversations.

"Do you know what you are doing when you put a cripple on the stage? You will never be forgiven."

There were some scathing criticisms uf the piece, mainly concentrating on the sense of unease the critics felt at the presentation of this radical realism.

This raised a faw points. The theatre has become a forum for argument, extending far beyond pure artistic expression. The weapons used in the fencing come from aesthetics, the fight itself involves what place is society prepared to coacede to the disabled person.

The question asked today is: Should a crippled person play the role of a crippled person on the stage?

Misunderstanding is inherent in the question Itself. It is not a matter of a "crippled person" playing "a crippled person", but a disabled "actor" playing a disabled "child".

It goes without saying that disablement is not like a costume that can be hung up in the clockroom, but it is a quality that impresses yet it does not determine anything.

No one had the idea to forbid woman from playing the parts of women on the staga. Nevertheless it is not too far off when a man will bava to play the part of

In the minstrel shows at the turn of



Peter Redtke (In front) as the child and Arnulf Schumechar as the father in M. (Photo: Oda Sternberg)

the century it was an unwritten law that white played the parts of blacks.

It would be unthinkable today to forbid Sidney Poitier or Grace Bumbry from performing on the stage, just because they are black. Is Ernst Doutsch a bad Nathan just because he is a Jew?

Perhaps people laughed at the production and read in the papers that a disabled person "was the victim of a shameful publicity stunt, as if only disabled people could play disobled people. (Can only the sons of kings play Hamlet, only hunchhocks Richard III or an infanticide Oedipus.) The theatre has great licence, but it cannot do this."

Obviously not only disabled actors should play rolls in which a disablement is a component. The opposing question can then be asked: Why should only the non-disabled be fit for such roles? Must one uncunditionally take a thin man when a fat man is needad, a young many

who an old man is called for? The apostles of oesthetics should look at their own acsthetic rules and regulations, namely the question of artiaquality. I myself regard it as misguided to put a disabled person on the stage solely because he or she is disabled. The question should be dramatic quality when thia is done, rather than considerations that are foreign to art.

Many representatives of the old school will bring this aesthetic into consideration - that the theatre should only present the beautiful in tragedy, that hicb ia elevated.

This is an understanding of theatre baps by the most powerful plays Shakespeare wrote, or Hauptmana, or in modern times Beckett and Kroetz.

Well-intentioned critics — and there are some - stood to Tabori's defence. but were of the view that the experiment could not be repeated.

The opposite is the case. The battle for equal opportunity, the integration of the disabled into the performing arta, bas only just begun.

The attempt would be empty of meaning, an exotic flower that blossomed in the forest of the German theatre. If it were not continued in this, or Peict Radike some other, way. (Süddeutsche Zellung, Munteh, 12 Jaouary 1985)

## Pollution simulated in probe into why trees are dying

### DIE WELT

Nature is being simulated in a Munich research laboratory as part of efforts to learn more about the reasnns why tree deaths have reached epidemic proportions.

Leading scientists agree that the blight which has alrendy affected half the Federal Republic of Germany's forest land is due to atmospheric pol-

But they have to identify beyond doubt the exact cause.

The wildest speculation has been triggered by the fact that damage occurs on a large scale despite differences in climate and soil.

It also occurs both in areas where the air is clean and in industrial conurbations where it is seriously polluted.

Bavarian Environment Minister Alfred Dick says forest damage is caused by a wide range of factors. The effecta of these factors varied widely from one area to another.

All conceivable causes and contributory factors must be investigated, he sald, in Interdisciplinary research.

These factors are hard to catalogue aystematically in nature. They never occur aingly; only in changing combinations of varying intensity.

That is why scientists have so far only been able to name groups of factors, such as sulphur dioxide, nitric oxides. ozone, heavy metals, acidity in forest soil, acid fog, extreme weather conditlons, insect pests and micro-organ-

They have not been able to draw up a convincing pattern of cause and ef-

A determined bid to remedy the situation is now being undertaken by simulating forest conditions in n research laboratory.

Part of the nim is to rule out additional and unknown natural influences and ensure that experimental combinations of factors are known and quanti-

Work is under way at the Neuherberg, Munich, laboratories of the GSF, a radiation and environmental research institute entrusted last year with coordinating Bavarian reaearch into forest damage.

In newly-established test chambers all kinds of weather can be simulated — from the Föhn in Bavaria to a rainy day in the industrial Ruhr.

The chembers were designed and built by a firm in Balingen, Baden-Württemberg. They cost DM8m and are the only ones of their kind in the

They are 3.50 by 2.80 metres in size end 2.50 metres tall. Temperatures can be aet at from -15° C to 40° C. Humidity can be varied top, just as rain and fog can be simulated.

Wind speeds can be set at up to 70cm per second, with light ranging from glorious sunlight to a cloudy day.

Even aunlight can be exactly simulated, the manufacturers claim, by using a combination of xenon rays and

specially-designed metal halogenide hurners complete with a sophisticated

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Light can be simulated to up to 130,000 lux, or lumens per square metre, which realistically corresponds to daylight in clean Alpine or coastal air.

The first plants to be used in experiments have been housed in the chambers since the New Year, says GSF's Hans-Dieter Payer. They are four-year-old spruce cuttings uniform in their genetic material.

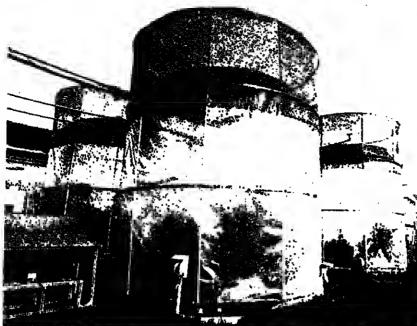
There are eight chambers and a dozen cuttings are to be planted in each. A hard life awaits them.

The experiments start with an admixture of ozone, which in natural conditions is generated from oxygen in strong sunlight at altitudes of between

It is also generated from nitric oxides in vehicle exhaust fumes and from hydrocarbons. Even minute quantities

The outer skin of plant cella is corroded and the liquid inside them spills out. Chlorophyll is also destroyed, and it plays an important role in feeding

Sensitive planta auch aa pine trees are damnged when the ozone count exceeds its normal level of between 20 and 30 mlcrograms per cubic metre. In Munich concentrations of between 40 and 200 micrograms are to be generated.



### Search for culprits

Seperating the wood from the trees: pollution almulators being operated injurtant ward or ill-behaved; he suf-Hohenheim University Inboratories. These test chambers can simulate well from one of the most serious and tions such as warm Bevarian winds and Industrial rain in the Ruhr to ass in historical behavioural disturbances in (Photo: Wilhelm Merning Hillion)

These are levels that have been mea- phur dioxide a year are generated in the Rawen five and 10 per cent of sured in aunny German aummers both in clean air and in densely-populated in-

The effect of ozone is to be tested in combination with other factors, such as acid for (with a -14 related to the combination with other factors, such as is to find unt mure about the combination with other factors, such as acid fog (with a pH value of 3), keen frost and poor and fertilised soils.

Only parts of each plant are to be exposed to these various influences in order to be able to drnw comparisons.

Sulphur dioxide is also to be pumped into the test chambers. It heightens the effect of ozone. Sulphur dioxide is generated when foasil fuels are burnt.

In the Federal Republic uf Gerinnnyalone up to four million tonnes of sulway. The gas is carried 1,000km and taken aged two to five suffer from it, more in the air.

In later experiments the influenced logs are affected about three time fungi, hacterin, fungi and insect problem often than girls. Hyperkinetic to be probed too. The first criticism in the suffer from an overwhelming already been vniced. Says Profess propose and just can't sit still, espe-Franz Nienhaus of Bonn University and state school. partment of plant diseases:

"Most dimage occurs to old trees limitate and are easily distructed.

They going to be studied under laborate they going to be studied under laborate they get upset in the slightest unterpresentations?"

tike behaviour, they are frequently troductory phase — and compared with their reactions some, indeed many, subside defining quarrel with their playmates.

DM200,000 is a modest enough investigation findings have disproved as-

pions that all cases of hyperkinesis on the project a few weeks ago. I how seems elear that some children

Even committed environments of from minor brain damage due are taken aback to begin with by winy to some kind of inflammation of The is indicated by high lead counts

ms among hyperkinetic children.

prepared to contribute toward the ven-

The mere suggestion of taking part has triggered activities, he reports, so the project was under way before it

Since no-one is consciously being grass-roots network being aet up.

Another side-effect could prove equally welcome: the opportunity of making everyone find out who is responsible for what. Failure to realise who is responsible has stymied many a promising start.

Horst Bieber (Die Zeil, 18 January 1985)

REHAVIOUR

### Fidgety Philip and essences used in food. -a case of hyperkinesia

Bremer Nachrichten

appelphilipp, or Fidgety Philip, is ubject of a tale by Heinrich mann, the 19th century Frankfurt and author of Strinewelpeter, an mated book that has delighted gen-

Philip is the epitome of what nowaasis called a hyperkinetic child. He is

an Dr Burckhard Brocke of the Free The first series of Munich laborater liberally of Berlin's psychology de-

tory conditions?" Dankwart Guranuk translness and stumble from one thic Wett, Bonn, 29 January 1877 and onal extreme to amother.

Sice they are incapable of controlluntil later youth.

Thorley in Psychological Bulleth.

children seldom suffer from serinus mental illness. But their personalities are lnng marked by immaturity and impulsive hohnviour.

In later youth they often still have trouble following lessons and getting on with othera. Some also fall foul of

the law. Praxis Kurier, reporting on a gathering of American paediatrleians, says medication alone is in the long term to-

tally unsuitable as a means of treat-Deutscher Forschungsdienst

(Aremor Nachrichten, 26 January (985)

local authorities and hodies

hit the headlines a while agu when he claimed hyperactivity was an allergic renction to certain artificial colourings

But a diet excluding these additives has been found to ense the symptums nf hyperkinesis amung only a fraction of patients (between 10 and 25 per cent), especially children under eight.

Little is yet knuwn about the effect of complications before and after birth and the extent to which they trigger hyperkinesis.

Hyperkinetic complaints seem to be frequent in certain families and to recur even when children are brought up by finster-parents.

So they would appear to be hereditury, although nothing definite is yet knnwn about the exact significance of genetical facturs.

In some cases fidgeting seems to be triggered by strictly psychological factors, particularly when introverted and unstable children are exposed to severe strain in their family surround-

Treatment long consisted mainly of prescribing pep pills, saya Dr Brocke Praxis der Kinderpsychologie.

Oddly enough, pep pills do Indeed micten down about 70 per cent of hyperactive children, making them more nttentive and hetter capable of learn-

Since medication as the sole therapy has side-effects and the patient could, for instance, grnw used to taking medicines as n menns of solving problems, behavinural therapies have lately been devised and proved at least as effective as medication.

They are mainly aimed at systematic, tusk-related, attentive behaviour. The must striking successes are achieved by combining medication and

psychothernpeutic treatment. Despite improvements in treatment hyperactive children can still be expected to have difficulties at schoul and show signs of abnormal hehaviour

This somewhat pessimistic view is outlined by Lundon psychintrist Genff

lu luter life, he writes, hyperkinetic

aren't sent there too early they are more advanced in movement, aoclal behaviour and general knowledge than children brought up at bome by the time they go to school.

## Looking for the formula for bringing up a child

Does a child of pre-school age stand the best chance of developing in the safety and security of its own home? Or is this too narrow a framework?

relationship with the child, the natural and most suitable choice to bring it up. or is it asking too much of them? If parents want their children to grow

Arc parents, by virtue of their special

up at home they can certainly not both ls a kindergsrten up bringing general-

y better because the work is done by people with professional training? These and other issues confront young families in both East and West.

Psychologists discussed them at this year's Kiel University event. Maria Tyszkowa, a psychology pro-

fessor at Poznan University, had no doubts that a complete family was the best environment for a child to develop

It was particularly important for babies and toddlers up to the age of three, but mattered for older children too.

Emotional attention was important for small children. Emulating adults or following their leadership was a secondary consideration.

Not only people matter. So does the home. Does the child have access to tools, works of art, equipment? They give it its first Impression of the grown-

In Poland women generally go out to work and send their children to kindergarten. Polish child psychologists report negative side-effects.

Threetn seven-year-old children ought not, for instance, to stay in homes all week. Children who only ace their parcuts at the weekend lag behind

othera of their age in development. This, Professor Tyszkowa said, could be seen in their language, behaviour nt

play and overall activity. She attributed it to the (steadily less frequent) "sterillty" of children's homes where the children had too little contact with staff and were not given enough to

Children that attend day kindergartena arc another matter. Provided they

### KielerNachrichten

By all accounts there was no real suhstitute for family upbringing for babies, said Professor Hermann Wegener, a Kiel University medical psychologist.

A child's development up to the age of three decided whether it would later be capable of coping with other people free of anxiety or aggression.

Psychologists change their minds periodically on which adults and how many of them ought to deal with the

Professor Wegener felt the tenet of a one-way relationship between active mother and passive child was outdated. On closer scrutiny babies had been found to conduct non-speech dialogues with their mothers even before they could speak a single word.

The baby could be the one to start the exchange, thereby activating and exercising an educational influence on the

Over the last 15 years fathers had often successfully joined in bringing up baby, so it was no longer accurate to talk in terms of a single person to which

babies related. We now knew that fothers were important in a baby's first and second years of life and that babies could relate to more than one person without difficulty.

This break-up of traditional family roles provided convenient optiona of family upbringing in situations where both parents wanted to work or had no choice but to do ao.

There was no proof that fathers were biologically unsuited to looking after

Bringing up one to three-year-old babies in creches could only be an advan-

tage when their families were disrupted. Schding threeto six-year-olds to kindergarten every morning was, he and, a fine preparation for what awaited them at school.

He was strongly opposed to what he called a growing power of experts over the child. But if its development were in any way disturbed, parents shouldn't hesitate to seck outside advice and assistance.

Jörg Feldner (Kieler Nachrichten, 23 January 1985)

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## Commercial project management to coordinate conservation

help prevent more trees deaths, almost all would answer: clean up industrial smoke and car exhauats. These two measures are already in haad. But on a peraonal level, what can

f you ask people what can be done to

the individual do? This is a much more difficult question to answer. Not everyone who lives in the Black Forcet, for example, is a card-carrying conservationist with an idea of what could be done (although all are keen to

conserve the countryside). Now the Baden-Württemberg Land government is aupporting a scheme to use commercial project management to

organise amall-scale measures. An initial amount of DM200,000 bas been allocated and the project has begun operations from a small office in Freiburg.

The intention is to set up the machinery to coordinate many amail eavironmentally friendly actiona which, although they might not amount to much separately, would have a hefty cumula-

Posable examples include overhaul-

ing heating systems and banning

prngramme would also increuse public

Architects of the plan point out thut there men't enough local government officials in a village of 4,000 people for air, soil and water experts to be employ-

Experta may well be employed at county hall, but how do they respond to the problema of their local government

Even if constant and comprehensive lines of communication between local authorities were guaranteed, with ready access to specialised knowledge, how can the maa in the street play a part?

Advocates of environmental protection "from the bottom up" face organisational problems. What aims and deadlines are to be act? How is the flow of information to be ensured? How are individual moves to be coordinated? How is everything to be supervised?

In industry there are firms and specialista for these tasks, Industrial companies rely on project control of large projects that are similarly difficult to organise. Why not do the same in environmental protection?

then the Baden-Württemberg Land government this was a good idea. The magazine published the proposal and Baden-Württemberg is bankrolling through traffic on certain strecta. Such a what will initially be a three-month in-

A small office in Freiburg began sed proused by the same thing.

idea of a commercial project many baln while others' brains have ment and consultancy firm going in the bally been overexpused to lead. envirunmental protection.

Halbhuher putiently tries to reasonated and the laboratory finding them. "I just suggest methods, not post mice exposed to lead show typical cy. We cuurdinate horizontally, a theof hyperkinesis.
were, because vertical administrate lead poisoned mice also show signs structure is unable to accomplish the so-called stimulant paradox that

Coordination, he says, is the service fleir symptoms of hyperkinesis subhe provides. Coordinated proposal when the laboratory animals are
ideas that seem to merit being put the practice need converting into laws, deep pills.

The US research scientist Feingold
was of local and regulations at the various keys of local and regulations. vels of local government.

approach. When rain comes through

Munich engineer Dieter Halbhuber persuaded first the magazine Natur,

> The individual has to be approach Continued on page 13

Halb huber uses a simile to explain Continuad from page 12

roof, he says, the entire roof can be a transit to organise environmental placed. That is the comprehensive, configuration from the bottom up are not But damaged ur broken tiles and tavironmental prutection from

But damaged ur broken tiles and spars can also be replaced. That it is small-scale, less expensive solution in small-scale, less expensive solution in makes ecological sense," Halhhuor people once they have learnt how to the work and courdinate activities do the work and courdinate activities.

Small-scale individual measure activities achieve little on their own. They are success different places, with circular comparable ventures it is moves like overhauling the central less moves like overhauling the central less moves like overhauling the central less success. But even failure would traffic on a certain road or resemble traffic lights to make traffic run now the latter are as long as the reasons for failure would traffic lights to make traffic run now the latter are a where the project is to be the individual has to be appropriate.

diffaken there are 370 potential

ture, with Baden-Württemberg footing 50 per cent of the bill.

ruled out as a cullaborator, there is at least a chance of a comprehensive

### ANNIVERSARIES

### **Berlin sanctuary** for hounded Huguenots

### **DER TAGES SPIEGEL**

When the Huguenots were driven out of Catholic France 300 years ago and there was nowhere for them to go, Berlin came to their rescue.

The Great Elector, Frederick William, opened the gstes of the city, which was then an impoverished and thinly populated royal enpital of Branden-

The Huguenots snapped up the chance gratefully - after all, on one night alone in 1572, St Bartholomew's Night, 24 August, 20,000 of them had been murdered. Just across the water, the powerful and protestant Britain did nothing to help.

A certain amount of religious tolerance was introduced in France in 1598 by King Henri IV, but on 18 October 1685, this was ended by the Sun King, Louis XIV, in the Revocation Act of Fontainehleau.

The result was renewed persecution. Thousands were thrown into prison, hundreds of churches burnt, schools closed and teachers and ministers arrested.

Those who could get away did. But where to? Just 11 days after the Fontainebleao Act, the Grest Elector passed the Potsdam Edict, which opaned Brandenburg to the refugees. And they came.

Soon afterwards, Britoin, Holland and Switzerland began allowing refugees in as well.

The Huguenots in Berlin quickly became involved in Industry, the trades, the arts and in the army.

They got citizenship rights immediatcly. They were allowed 10 tox-free years, given advances to start up factories in cases where they bad previously owned factories.

Landowners and farmers were ollocated land and scholars and ministers were granted salaries.

### Mockery

The Great Elector greeted each group personally and let them describe their sufferings. Contemporaries recall seeing tears in his eyes.

Ties between Brandenburg and France were broken. The French eovoy, Marquis de Rebeaac, protested and tried to persuade the Elector that uffling of top positions both in the camps the refugees were troublemakers and and in the Gestapo base at Ksttowitz.

Howevar, when the famous French Marshal de Schomberg sought asylum in Berlin, Frederick William asked the try to improve camp conditions. ambassador with gentle mockery if he had anything more to say.

The refugees settled in a series of settlementa such as Magdeburg and Spandau, but the biggest colony was in Berlin. The city then had 11,000 people of whom 4,000 were Franch refu-

Adolf Streekfuss wrote in his book action after the war. covering 500 years of Berlin history

that in those days Berliners were wary of uutsiders, whom they regarded as intruding competitors. Despite this, they "supported the French as much as the could, took them happily into their homes and demonstrated working people's fraternal love."

Under the Grent Elector, Berlin became the worldly, tolerant cosmopolilan city. The tradition is being maintained today by West Berlin.

The city had earlier established some reputation as a haven for refugees. In 1671, another edict allowed in 50 Jewish families which had been harried out of Vienna and Lower Austrla by Kaiser Leopold.

They were not confined to ghettoes, ss was the case in many European cities but were free to settle where they wanted, although there were restrictions on their trades and businesses.

Then came the first of the Huguenots, in 1672. And there was no end to the stream of refugees arriving because of religious persecution somewhere.

Assimilation was smooth and gave Berlin a reputation as a place where Jew and Gentile could live shoulder to houlder without problem.

> G.H. Wilk (Oer Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 20 January 1985)

### Continued from page 5

sub-camps and srms facturies employing prisoners were set up near concentration camps, including Auschwitz.

It is therefore blatant self-deception to maintain that no-one could have imagined what was happening behind the electrically-charged barbed wire at

The "combat group Auschwitz" never ceased trying to inform the rest of the world about the true extent of atrocities. Of course, the Polish prisoners stood

the best chance of smuggling such information out of the camp, since Auschwitz is In Poland.

Polish civilisms were often sent to work in the camp area, and although they were not allowed to talk to the prisoners the SS could not prevent information from being

Any prisoner caught talking to a civilian faced the death penalty.

The Polish civilian wurkers for their part (or their families) were also threatened, and the SS employed a whole army

Nonetheless, in 1942 reports of the mass murder in the gas chambers of Auschwitz alraady reached the town of Kraksu, 60 kilometres east of Auschwitz. where a Polish underground organisation had secretly established radio contact with London, the seat of the exile Polish

Even members of the SS later confirmed the implications of this broadcast. On 5 July 1945 SS Oberscharführer.

Vilhelm Boger, said in a statement that after the news of the mass of deaths la Ausohwitz was made known to the world in autumn 1943, there was a sudden resh-

Camp commandant Höss was replaced, and although his successor Liebenhenschel kept the gas chambers he did

Reports of the systematic extarmination of the Jews were already discussed in the British lower house of parliament in December 1942.

BBC London warned all those "taking part in the planning and execution of the Nazi policy of exterminating the Jewa" that they would have to account for their

All this was a reaction to the news

## Stiletto-cracking 2,000-year TERRORISM **Augsburg celebration**

This year, the historic Roman centre A of Augsburg, in Bavaria, celebrates its 2,000-year jubilee. The New Year marking the occasion was ushered in by pealing church bells and the raising of 260 flags in all parts of the city.

Augsburg's celebration comes hard on the heels of similar celebrations by Trler and Neuss, which last year were 2,000 years old.

Particulor interest in Augsburg's celebrations are being paid by people in Kempten, next door to Augsburg, which is said to be older than Augsburg.

Kemptenites maintain their town must be older because it is further

They work on the reasoning that, as the Romans pushed to the north, they must have reached Kempten first.

But in Augsburg, people don't go into arguments about the oldest cities in Germany. And with reason. Historian Wolfgsng Zorn says Augsburg does not

Jews were deported to Auschwitz from

The "combat group" not only informed

the world of this planned atrocity, but

called upon the military to homb both the

railway lines leading from Hungury to

Auschwitz and the crematories in Birke-

It sent out plans of the crematories and

stressed that a bombing should be carried

out straight away, even if a few prisoners

The call was heard, but the hombing

Why efforts were not made to stop the

"Hungary operation", as the SS called it,

In fact, a clear answer has not been giv-

However, a fireman who has not quite

When commemorating the day on

which the heart of the Nazl apparatus of

or indirectly took part in mass nurder.

was not possible to totally eradicate hu-

Msny of the prisoners thare made

January 27 should remind the world

not to underestimate the power of human

belings, not to give up even if the face of

This day is the first of a series com-

It is a day of joy, not only for the sur-

vivers of the Nazi concentration camps,

May g too is a day of joy; for it was on

Hermann Langbein

(Deutsches Aligemeines Sonniagablatt,

... Hamburg, 27 January 1985;

this day that the ainister power was de-

feated whose murderous ideology made

but for all those who do not mourn the

great sacrifices to try and put an end to

man feelings, I.e. humanity.

seemingly invincible odds.

"Third Reioh".

Auachwitz possible.

memmorating event 40 years ago.

Simply because thay dismissed a hu-

done his joh properly cannot share the

same kind of hlame as the fire-ruiser.

nou so as to at least hinder the move.

the "combut group Auschwitz".

Hungary within seven weeks.

were to lose their lives.

was not clear at the time.

did not take place.

en to this very day.

smuggled out of the Auschwitz enmp hy legionnaire uniforms. welded together from 30,000 iron nations before. The most extensive extermination operation began on 16 Mny 1944: 437.000

The party sims to enver 25 bless aspecial bomb squad found 28 kilos will he ii rest dny.

ZEITUNG

Lech and Wertach rivers join.

Just like in the old days, each kenture and timing mechanism on the back naire will carry, with supplies and the Everything pointed to the RAF. pons, 40 kilograms. A television teum will accomplish attack on the American oirbase nt

them all the way from Rome to Angustein in the Pulatinate on 31 August hurg and compile daily reports.

signifying the founding of the distribund

There is even a helmet made on the lives. In an RAF communique pure gold which makes the exhibit made of quickly afterwards, it was valuable not only for archaeologist. Early said that the aim was to attack Augshurg's most valuable binds willtary directly.

present, however, is the restored of this was the most spectacular terroren Hull. It was built in the Middle of tack in the period before Christ-

Master bullder Elias Holl in 18 prosecutor's office speaks of about huilt it into the Augsburg townball 12 cases a judicial inquiry lins

extermination was destroyed and Ausch-It was totally harnt out in a bounded.

It was totally harnt out in a bounded.

raid in 1944 and was rebuilt follows the attacks show that the new RAF is eltizons initiative which raised was an organisation divided into many from individuals, husiness and is a network of extremely mobile witz liberated we should not avoid the question of the ideology which led to a situation in which many thousand directly

man being's right to live on account of racial descent. Furthermora, we should not ignore the fact that even in Auschwitz it

been cheaper.

out that much of the expenditure of the Christmas Eve there was a bomb of long-term henefit.

: Middle Ages look.

Middle Ages look.

However, women are alrestly the side of the RAF attacks, as before, the lattice of the RAF attacks, as before, the lattice of the RAF communiques said: "No

## Own goal suspected as explosion dismembers man, injures woman

STUTTGARTER as person died in the latest bomh I allack by the Red Army Faction. The evidence points to the probability actually knuw in what year is lost it was an own goal: Johannes Timme, who has several convictions in Irmgnrd Bnur, who is o member distinc, was dismembered in the explocommission in charge of the computer centre at

tion's historical aspects, says that it libragen, Stuttgart.
case, it is assumed that in 15gc, dest his companion, Claudia Wnunersthe campaign against the Cells and safer, was seriously injured.

olpine people who eventually have first the latest in a renewed series of the Swiss, hy Kniser Augustus, Rechaffallacks and the first tu take casusoldiers established a settlement and On 18 December the RAF made an

important strategic point when humpt to blow up the Nato ufficera' This was the basis for the later will be served and so was driven up ment that was to become Augsburg hat school by a man in an American

Junkelmann, says the Augsburg read according to public prosecutor Kurt tion is an occasion for recalling three thoman the man parked the car in the Later in the year, he and 10 of the saily pring lot in front of the school and

will start off from Verona and ar Supicions were raised both by the towards Augsburg wearing replication that the car was parked and because it henumber plates of an American ve-Their chain mail shirts have believe had been stolen in Augsburg a

tres a day. At camp each evening the aplosives and three large camping wil post sentries and every fourthing actinders in the hoot. The explosives were connected to n de-

It was similar in most details to the

An exhibition, The Romans in South July last year the police discovered in, is to document legionnaire life in provists' flat in Frunkfurt where city: although there is no certifications of the Oberammergan school

there of course are other indications the Americans were nierted and tifacts and remains of buildings. At wariness paid off, possibly saving

ns a replica of one of the halfs in the throughout the country. The pu-

When it was finished, three point strains were placed at the AEGgold was used to apply a glazing first worke in Mülheim on the night of

This has drawn criticism from the an arson attack on Siemens in architects, who say that the city he as arson attack on Siemens in moncy and the restoration could have DM15 million damage.

An RAF message after the In any case, the jubilee is not got we selected Stemens because in be cheap. It is costing 40 million we selected Stemens because in be cheap. It is costing 40 million we selected Stemens because in However, the city administration por impedalism..."

f long-term henefit.

It points to the cleaned Rathau This was done by the proletar-It points to the cleaned saw Rais apposition to hit out at the imperial-The paving stones were imported and were the words "Revolutionary pecially from Prague. They were the words "Revolutionary pecially from Prague. They were the words "Revolutionary pecially from Prague. They were the words "Revolutionary a distinct the struggle Gueral Busslin".

to the main the RAF attacks, as before, plaining that their stiletto now the RAF communiques said: "No breaking off in the cracks.

Karl Pfluggade, herey, the USA and Nato worldwide (Stongarter Zcitung, 12 Japan) and for murder and barbarity." fiannoverline Allgemeine

It is also obvious that the terrorists want to hit West German data and information centres. This is made clear by the attack at the weekend on a data processing firm in Karlsruhe and the IBM branch in West Berlin. They are woging war ogainst the hated western world and its technology.

The left-wing West Berlin daily taz commented that the language, the way of thought of the communiques were military in style.

The series of attacks were coospleuously timed to coincide with the hunger strike of the RAF members under srrest. This honger strike was started on 4 December and all 34 RAF prisoners are toking part.

They want to improve their prison conditions. More than anything elae they want to be recognised as prisonersof-war according to the Geneva Con-

The hunger strikers are modelling their protest un the hunger strikes of Irish prisoners in 1981

Then the IRA prisoners refused food demanding that they should have the status of prisoners-of-war. Prisoners died in this strike, but the IRA did not win this prisoner-of-war status, nor did the Palestinian prisoners in Israel.

There has been little public interest in this hunger strike, unlike that of 1981. But then there was no peace movement. Experts of the radical sceae point out that their hunger strikes and attacks are directed at causes the peace movement has made its own - action against Nato facilities and action against re-armament.

It could be that the RAF stragglers could offer the peace movement new perspectives, but it is questionable if it would be possible to radicalise adherents of the peace movament.

According to the security authorities the RAF has been able to recruit more followers to fill the gaps caused by the arrest of seven RAF members last summer. Rebmann estimated that the underground organisation was then made up of 15 members.

It is likely that attacks were planned to coincide with the anniversary of the previous suicides at the Stammheim prison.

In summer investigators came upon documents that led to the suspicion that there was a plan to ambush and shoot the presiding judge, Klaus Knospe, in Stammheim in the case sgainst Christian Klar and Brigitte Mohnhaupt.

After a shoot-out st Deizisau near Esslingen in July last year Manuela Hoppe, believed to be a terrorist, was arrested. She had been spying out the daily routine of Judge Knospc who lived there.

In summer last year the police came upon a mass of material found in a Karlsruhe apartment. One leaflet cslicd upon the RAF to build up an "anti-imperialist froat". The maximum propaganda should be squeezed out of the illegal actions of the hard core of the RAF and the legal sctivities of sympathisers, harmonised with the hunger strike of the RAF members imprisoned.

Since the arrests last summer at least five sympathisers from the RAF underground have emerged, one of them being possibly Claudia Wannersdorfer.

After the arrest of Helmut Pohl, who is now being forcibly fed, and Christa Eckes, police investigators believe that the 40 -year-old lnge Vett, a former kindergarten teacher, and the 25-yearold Heonig Beer are among the top peopla in the RAF. Both are on the mostwanted list of terrorists.

There is some doubt among specialists that the latest series of attacks ore the "death throes" of the terrorist movement, a view taken by many.

Recently the terrorists have been given support by the "Red Cells", a group difficult to define io the general picture of terrorists.

In a strategy paper they have presented they propose to work together with other groups "to destroy imperialism io the main countries".

This is precisely the aim of the RAF and was always so. Werner Birkenmaier

(Hannoversche Aligemeine Zeitung, 22 January 1985)

lmost ull the 30 Red Army Faction **RAF** prisoners prisoners in vurious jails in West Germany have ended their hunger end their They were seeking preferential treatment and wanted to be kept together in

the same prison. They were also demanding an end to what they called "isolation torture." But

their demands were rejected. A senior official said that now many prisoners who have no connection with the RAF were also seeking aimilar improved conditions.

What ara their prison conditions

The words "isolation torture" calls to mind images of dark and dank dungeons where people are chained to waila and have no contact with other prisoners or

Chief public prosecutor Kurt Rebmann, however, points out that the RAF prisoners have more contact than other prisoners.

Every person in the Federal Republic receives on averaga 125 letters a year. According to the prison authoritias at Straubing, RAF member Rolf Helssler

He has written 1,160 letters. In the same period Glinter Sonnenberg, in Bruchsal prison, has received 458 letters and sent 566.

has received 1,099 letters in two years.

The same is true of the other RAF prisoners. Although all lettera are examined there is no limit to the amount of post they can receive or send out.

Normaliy a prisonar is allowed one thirtyminute visit once a week. RAF prisopers usually are allowed 45 minutes. And they are allowed more visits than laid down in the regulations.

The Baden-Württemberg justice department gave permission for Christian Klar to have 106 visits between 16 November 1982 and 3 December 1984. ers generally. This includes going with

hunger strike

Visits from lawyers are not included.

In the hunger strike of 1981 the prisoners demanded that they should be imprisoned together in groups of three or four. They:now maintain they only discontinued then because the authoritiea agreed to make concessions.

The authoritles say there was no undertaking.

Chief public prosecutor Rebmann did, indeed, refuse to discuss the prisoners' requeats under pressure from:a hunger strike.

But when the hunger strike did end, talks did tske place between Rebmann and officials of the state justice depart-

Then three groups of RAF prisoners were formed formed: in Celle with RAF prisoners Folkerts, Taufer, Dellwo aod Vogel, in Lübeck with Krabbe, Kuby and Möller, and in West Berlin with Goder, Rollnick and Barberich.

The members of these groups can meat daily without restrictions.

In Celle they have their own recreation room with television, a hotplate and a refrigerator. The current demands go a little bit

further - that all RAF prisoners should be held in one place. The authorities fear that this would

create a "command headquarters in All RAF prisoners bave been offered the normal facilities available to prison-

other prisoners for exercise in the prison yard, going to church, watching television with other prisoners and working together. With a few exceptions all have rejected these privileges.

Rebmann aaid in s statement: "They want to be isolated from other prisoners and to achieve their aim of getting together by referring to 'isolation' and 'torture in prison'." The RAF prisoners want to be treated as people a cut above the other prisoners.

The terrorists are allowed to have thair own radios in their cells, but the radios cannot have VHF receiver accessories which could be converted loto a ransmitter

There is no television for this reason also. Telavision is available only in the general recreation room and under the supervision of prison officials. Most of them have record or cassette players.

Generally they are allowed to have four daily newapapers and two magazines, along with twenty books in their The papers most in demand are taz.

Zeitung, Konkret a satirical magazloe Publications from Cuba

Frankfurter Rundschau, Neue Zürcher

countries are also suppliad. Normally prisoners are allowed to have only DM20 a month to spend in

tbe prison ahop. Christian Kiar, however, does not have to limit himself in buying cigarettes, coffee and sausages for he is allowed to apend DM300 a month,

Kurt Rebmann has mada it quite clear that the RAF prisoaers cannot claim that they are on bunger strike on humanitarian grounds. This atrike is aimed at mobilising sympathisers and strengthening the revolutionary struggle.

Horst Zimmermann (Saarbrücker Zettung, 26 January 1985)